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Johannesburg policemen taking cover Monday as Zulu protest marchers from the Inkatha Freedom Party fled snipers' bullets.

## Mayhem in Johannesburg

### 18 Killed in City Center as Zulus Protest Ballot

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Gun battles erupted in the central business district of South Africa's largest city Monday when 10,000 armed Zulus staged a protest march in opposition to the country's first democratic election next month.

The police confirmed 18 deaths but unofficial reports suggested the toll could be twice that high, with up to 400 wounded, in battles that continued from early morning to early afternoon. The fighting pitted Zulus who back the Inkatha Freedom Party's election boycott against supporters of the African National Congress, the party favored to win the April 26-28 election.

While some of the carnage took place in outlying black townships, the bulk of the dead were shot in the streets beneath Johannesburg's gleaming skyscrapers, under the noses of horrified office workers and pedestrians who spent their lunch hours diving under desks, sprawling behind parked cars or darting away from windows.

It was first time in the blood-stained history of the apartheid era that a major massacre occurred in the commercial hub of the subcontinent.

But, as has often happened before when this country's volatile transformation to democracy sustains a deep shock, the mayhem appears to have triggered a move toward political reconciliation.

Several hours after the running battles finally stopped, the government announced that a four-day meeting would be held later this week between President Frederik W. de Klerk; the ANC president, Nelson Mandela; the Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi; and the king of the Zulus, Goodwill Zwelithini. They will discuss steps to control violence and ensure a free and fair election, as well as Inkatha's objections to the new South African Constitution under which the balloting is being held, and King Goodwill's demand for Zulu sovereignty.

Mr. Mandela has been trying since his release from prison to meet with King Goodwill, only to be frustrated by the king's protective uncle and senior adviser, Chief Buthelezi. A meeting had finally been arranged for 10 days ago, but was canceled the night before when Mr. Mandela received an assassination threat.

Political and economic turf wars between the ANC and Inkatha are the major cause of the political violence that has claimed 20,000 lives in South Africa over the past decade. Each party called a press conference late Monday to accuse the other of deliberately instigating the day's killings, and to berate the police for not doing enough to prevent it.

The situation was so chaotic at the sites of the two worst shoot-outs that journalists, peace monitors and other independent bystanders all had difficulty sorting out where the first shots had come from, and what had triggered them.

"I think there is a strong probability that agents provocateurs were involved," said Antonie Gildenhuys, chairman of the National Peace Secretariat, a multiparty, multiracial monitoring group. He was one of many witnesses at the marchers' main rally site — a square-block concrete park in front of the city's central library — who felt that the initial fire may have come from snipers shooting from office windows. At least five people were killed at the Library Gardens site, most of whom appear to have been marchers.

The deadliest shoot-out of the day had come an hour earlier, and eight blocks away, at an entrance to the ANC's 21-story national headquarters building. ANC security guards shot and killed nine Zulu marchers and wounded 10 others who they claimed were trying to break into the building. The ANC suffered no casualties.

"Our security personnel behaved with impeccable forbearance and patience in the face of extreme provocation," the ANC said after the incident. It said it had received intelligence reports the night before that the Zulu marchers would mount an attack on the ANC building. It added that it had notified the police, who had promised to control the crowds.

Instead, the ANC said, the Zulu marchers massed provocatively in front of the ANC national headquarters building and a separate

ANC regional headquarters several blocks away, while the police made no effort to either control, to divert or to disarm the crowd.

"This was mayhem, it was not a demonstration," said the ANC regional chairman, Tokyo Sexwale.

The ANC chairman, Thabo Mbeki, added: "With all the warnings the police had, it is difficult to understand why they did nothing. It suggests a little more than incompetence."

A police spokesman, David Bruce, said Monday night that it was impossible for the police to disarm such large crowds, and he laid the responsibility for the shootings at the feet of the warring parties.

Also Monday night, the minister of law and order declared Johannesburg and outlying towns an unrest area, allowing for the imposition of curfews and special searches.

The Inkatha regional leader, Themba Khoza, who addressed the rally at Library Gardens, said afterward that he, too, had received intelligence reports the night before the march — but his said that ANC agents were planning to attack marchers with sniper fire. He said he, too, contacted the police, but received no help.

"This was a well-planned, well-calculated attack," he said.

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## Italian Right Is Poised for a Sweep

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Early exit polls predicted a sweeping majority for the rightist Freedom Alliance dominated by the media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi, with the once powerful Christian Democrats trailing a distant third behind a leftist alliance headed by reform Communists.

According to one poll of 25,000 voters on the state-owned RAI Uno television network, the rightist alliance could win 300 to 340 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, with the left getting 217 to 257 seats and the remnants of the Christian Democrats and their allies 55 to 75 seats. The poll said the right could get up to 47 percent of the popular vote, with Mr. Berlusconi's party, Forza Italia, alone getting up to 22 percent.

But analysts said deep divisions among the three main parties of the right would make forming a government an extremely complex process. One exit poll, reported on Mr. Berlusconi's television channel, predicted that the left would gain control of the Senate, which has the power to block — but not make — legislation.

Mr. Berlusconi, one of Italy's richest men and the head of a vast television, press and commercial empire, allied with neofascists and the federalist Northern League to fight the election. The polls showed that most of the principal political leaders in the election, including Mr. Berlusconi and the head of the left, Achille Occhetto, had won seats.

If the exit polls are confirmed, Mr. Berlusconi could emerge as a powerful contender as prime minister. He has not revealed whether he wants to succeed Carlo Azeglio Ciampi and form Italy's 53d postwar government.

The differences between the parties of the

right were becoming abundantly apparent.

Umberto Bossi, the head of the Northern League, expressed concern about a victory of the "reactionary right."

Gianfranco Fini, the leader of the National Alliance, one of the components of the Freedom Alliance, said that with the apparent victory of the rightist alliance, "it's time to put our cards on the table and sort out the differences that have emerged."

To overcome these differences, the right might have to form a grand alliance with the Christian Democratic-led center. But one of the prominent center leaders, Mario Segni of Sardinia, said his party would not cooperate with any party that has what he called "overtones of extremism." Rosa Russo Jervolino, a spokeswoman for the Christian Democrats, now called the Popular Party, ruled out any cooperation with neofascism.

The two-day elections swept from power a political class shamed and demolished by two years of corruption scandals and hundreds of arrests.

It was Italy's best chance since World War II to bring new faces into a political system that for more than four decades was dominated by the Christian Democrats.

Many Italians remained skeptical about the prospects for political reform.

"I voted for the left," Rosanna Ferrari, 64, said in Rome. "We already tried the right, and

they were thieves. We tried the center and they were thieves. Let's try the left now."

Whichever combination of parties forms the government, Italy's foreign policy as a member of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is unlikely to change. Analysts said that whoever won, the election could lead to big domestic changes, including privatization of state-owned industries and an attempt to reform the bloated bureaucracy.

More than half of the members of the old legislature did not run for re-election, including two former prime ministers, Bettino Craxi and Arnaldo Forlani, and the former foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis. All have been disgraced in the anti-corruption campaign.

The differences between the partners in Mr. Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance emerged during the campaigning. Mr. Bossi dismissed Mr. Berlusconi as a "detergent salesman." The Northern League seeks to sever the rich and industrialized north from the control of the Roman bureaucracy and the financial demands of the poor south and Sicily.

Mr. Fini, the bulk of whose support is in the south, accuses Mr. Bossi of trying to destroy national unity.

Mr. Berlusconi, 57, presented himself as a new face with fresh policies. He promised to reduce taxation and get the government off people's backs.

On the left, the reformed Communists, now known as the Party of the Democratic Left, are committed to market forces, privatization of state industries and Italy's continuing NATO membership.

The leftist alliance also includes a hard-line Marxist group, the Reconstructed Communist Party, that is opposed to these things.

In addition, the left embraces the Greens, led by the former European Union environment commissioner, Carlo Ripa di Meana, and the anti-Mafia Sicilian group known as La Rete, or the Network.

Under the new electoral rules designed to end the anarchy of small parties, three-quarters of the 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the 315 seats in the Senate are reserved for the winners of each race. The remaining seats will be distributed under the old proportional representation system.

### In Ukraine

Ukrainians expressed a desire for change in heavy voting that showed discontent with the economic morass and high inflation under the government of President Leonid Kravchuk. (Page 2)

### In Turkey

In Turkey's local elections, Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's True Path party appeared headed for victory, but the pro-Islamic Welfare Party led in Istanbul, the biggest single prize in the voting. (Page 2)

## Tokyo to Unveil Plan to Widen Market Access

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a bid to break the trade stalemate with the United States, Japan prepared to announce on Tuesday a package of market-opening measures that is wide in scope but somewhat lacking in specific commitments.

The early analysis by some American officials was that the measures do not go much beyond what Japan was offering on Feb. 11, when talks under the so-called trade framework collapsed at the summit meeting in Washington between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. The new steps might not immediately lead to a resumption of negotiations.

"I would be a little surprised if we see enough to say 'Let's go back to where we were on February 11,'" one American official said Monday night, a few hours before the package was officially delivered to the U.S. Embassy. Even Japanese officials, he said, were saying that the Clinton administration would not be fully satisfied.

In the new package, decisions on key elements — such as tax cuts, increased public works spending and deregulation — are put off until June, although there are promises that such steps will be taken.

Regarding specific sectors like automobiles, telecommunications and medical equipment, all of which were the focus of the framework talks, Japanese officials said that their new proposals went only slightly beyond the ones they made in February. Japan has still refused to set numerical goals for opening its markets, something that was the keystone of the Clinton

## Balladur Yields, This Time to Students

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Bowing to student protesters who disrupted more than a dozen French cities over the last three weeks, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur abandoned a controversial government decree Monday that allowed young people to be paid less than the minimum wage.

After a meeting between Mr. Balladur and student leaders Monday morning, a spokesman for the conservative coalition government said the decree had been suspended for one week to allow time for a new policy to be developed and "to put an end" to the so-called youth wage.

The move was anticipated by Mr. Balladur in a brief television address Sunday night when he referred to young people's anxiety about their future and noted that "we must start to restore a dialogue with them and examine various possible solutions."

Still, the retreat is embarrassing for the 64-year-old prime minister, reinforcing the view that he backs down in face of protests. On two other recent occasions, he dropped policies to cut staff at Air France and to increase state subsidies to private schools — after angry demonstrations.

Student leaders vowed to stay on the alert until the decree was revoked. On Friday, 200,000 youths marched through Paris and a dozen other cities to denounce the decree. Some protests continued Monday, and another demonstration is scheduled in Paris on Thursday.

With one in four French under the age of 25 currently unable to find work, the government had argued that its measure would encourage employers to hire young people. But students, claiming the decree discriminated against them, said that, after years of study, they deserved a decent, well-paid job.

Under the decree, employers would be allowed to pay young men and women between 20 and 60 percent of the 5,900 franc (about \$1,000) monthly minimum wage depending on their qualifications. In exchange, employers would be required to give intense training to those young people on their payrolls.

The government was clearly taken aback by the strength of student opposition to the decree and, with violent clashes between students and police accompanying many demonstrations, officials began fearing an escalation comparable to the anti-government movement that shook France in May 1968.

As of Friday, though, government officials said Mr. Balladur would make no more concessions — he excluded top university graduates.

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## Car Thieves Put England on High Alert

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service

NEWCASTLE, England — When Sinclair Seymour bought a new Ford Mondeo station wagon two months ago, he took no chances.

Not only did he make sure his car had a factory-equipped anti-theft system, including deadbolts inside the doors, an alarm and a high-tech device that electronically locks the engine, but he also asked the dealer to install a backup alarm and mount a thick steel padlock over the gearshift.

Then, for extra peace of mind, he spent \$225 more for a yellow wheel clamp, similar to the heavy metal boots some police departments use to immobilize parking scofflaws.

Now, whenever Seymour leaves his new car

in a public parking lot, he takes the clamp out of his trunk and locks it over his front wheel.

"I know, you think it's a little over the top," said Seymour, 50, a quality control technician at a local factory. "But then again, you don't live around here. If you don't want your car to be stolen, you have to take every precaution you can think of."

Car security and anti-theft technology have become a kind of national obsession, drawing police, government regulators, insurers and manufacturers into a high-stakes game to stay at least one step ahead of the thieves.

According to U.S. statistics, 650 cars were stolen per 100,000 residents across America in 1992 (full figures for last year are not yet

available). In England and Wales, the rate was 1,215 cars per 100,000 residents.

The epidemic reflects not only a growing market for stolen vehicles in India, Pakistan, Nigeria and the West Indies, as well as Eastern Europe, but also the increasingly predatory tactics of young car thieves.

Given a sharp jump as well in thefts from cars, as thieves snatch purses, radios and portable phones, insurance payouts on theft claims jumped more than 800 percent in a decade to more than \$713 million in 1992.

At the urging of the government and insurers, British manufacturers like Ford and Vauxhall are now arming their latest models

See CARS, Page 4

## Backdrop to the Future: A 10-Year-Old Civil War

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

ESIKHAWINI, South Africa — Alfred Mkwana sleeps with nine other young men in a dormitory room built for two in a workers' hostel here in northern KwaZulu. His spot is beneath a bed, and he's grateful to have it.

His home is in a village about 15 kilometers (10 miles) away. The last time Mr. Mkwana was there, six months ago, a raiding party paid a visit just before midnight. They strafed his family's hut with automatic-fire fire. His father and two brothers were killed. He, his mother and two sisters survived.

The Mkwanas are among the tens of thousands of Zulus who have lost family members or homes or both in a low-intensity civil war that has raged for a decade in the black homeland of KwaZulu and the surrounding province of Natal. It is a complex fight with many dimensions, but the most basic fault line pits younger, more progressive, more urbanized Zulus who support the African National Congress against older, more traditional, more rural Zulus who support the Inkatha Freedom Party.

South Africa's first democratic election has made this conflict more dangerous than ever.

for there is an ominous skew in the political positions of the two blood rivals. The ANC is heading for a big victory on April 26-28, while Inkatha is boycotting the election.

In the past six weeks, there have been about 350 deaths and thousands of new internal refugees, such as the Mkwanas, in KwaZulu alone. On Sunday, the ANC was forced to cancel a major rally in the region for the third weekend in a row because heavily armed Zulus, presumably Inkatha supporters, occupied the stadium beforehand.

Many pro-democracy groups and monitors of the violence say the intimidation is so that it will be impossible to conduct balloting in many rural areas of KwaZulu and perhaps in some urban townships as well.

But Mr. Mkwana, who now lives in an ANC-dominated township, disagrees. "Yes, it will be a little scary on Election Day, but I have been scared before. I am going to vote. All my friends will vote."

Bhekil Ntuli, the ANC chairman for northern Natal — the region that supposedly is the strongest Inkatha area — says he is expecting an 80 percent turnout on Election Day.

"Black people have been waiting for three-

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## China Resists Calls to Press North Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — The Chinese government on Monday resisted requests from South Korea for stronger opposition to North Korea's nuclear program, saying that the crisis over the issue could be ended only through dialogue.

"The nuclear issue should be settled through patient and constructive talks between the parties directly concerned," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said at a briefing after more than two hours of talks between President Jiang Zemin of China and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea.

"We have made our due effort," Mr. Shen said. "However, China has only a limited role to play."

He said Beijing opposed anything that could complicate the issue, including U.S. plans to

deploy anti-missile Patriot missiles in South Korea and the resumption of U.S.-South Korean military exercises.

Pyeongyang is involved in a dispute over inspection of nuclear facilities, where international inspectors believe it may be building a bomb.

While many have looked to Beijing to influence North Korea to end the crisis, Chinese officials have repeatedly said the issue can only be solved if the United States, South Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency talk directly to Pyongyang.

China, one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and Pyongyang's only

major ally, has said it opposes as counterproductive any moves by the council to pressure North Korea.

The council, seeking to avoid a potentially divisive vote on tougher measures to force Pyongyang to open its nuclear sites, is considering issuing a statement through its president urging the North to be flexible.

Reports from Washington said that the United States would settle for a Security Council chairman's statement, depending on its content.

Mr. Shen said such a statement should be "constructive" and "should contribute to the resumption of bilateral talks" between the four parties — between Washington and Pyongyang —

See KOREA, Page 4

Eugene Ionesco, the Romanian-born playwright who championed the Theater of the Absurd, died at 81. Page 2.

### Kiosk

#### EU Schedules Deadline On Macedonia Dispute

ATHENS (AFP) — A European Union decision on Greece's blockade of the neighboring former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia will be made "probably just after Easter," unless the embargo is lifted, according to Hans van den Broek, the EU commissioner charged with seeking a solution to the dispute.

Announcing the last deadline after a meeting with Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, Mr. van den Broek said that if the blockade was still in place the commission would "draw its own conclusions."

EU foreign ministers on Sunday rejected Greece's arguments in favor of the six-week-old trade embargo and called on Greece to find a solution to the deadlock. Greece claims the name of Macedonia for its own region that borders the former Yugoslav republic, and insists that the latter be designated by a different name.

#### Book Review

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#### Dow Jones

Down 12.38  
3,762.35

#### Trib Index

Up 0.19%  
112.17

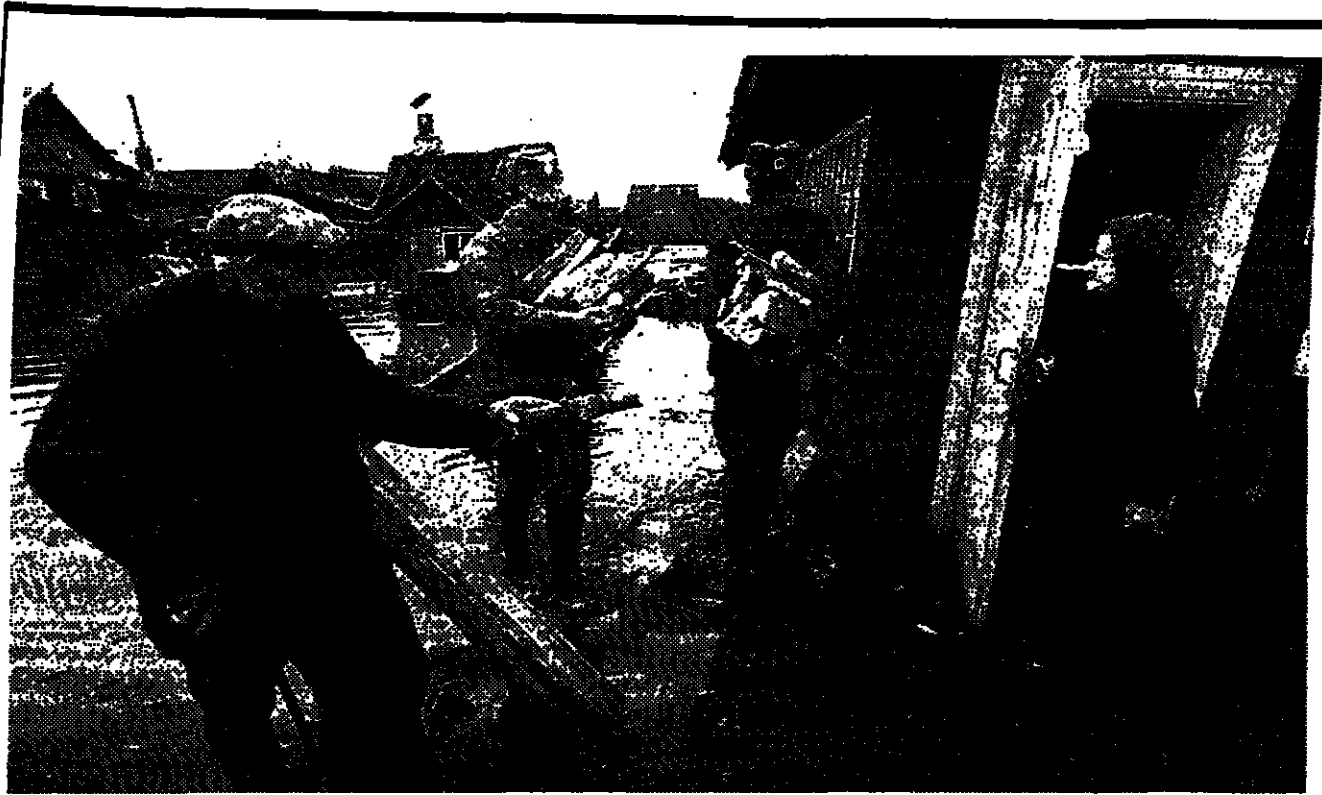
#### The Dollar

	Mon. AP.M.	previous close
DM	1.8722	1.8655
Pound	1.4961	1.4968
Yen	104.05	104.85
FF	5.712	5.71

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Riads.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....900 CFA
Gabon.....960 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS
Greece.....500 Dr.	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

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HELPING HANDS — Soldiers carrying firewood Monday for a couple in Borisov, Belarus, which has been hit by flooding.

## Islamic Party Leads in Istanbul Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's party appeared headed for victory Monday in local elections, fending off critics who blame her for Turkey's economic woes and attacks by Kurdish separatists.

But the pro-Islamic Welfare Party appeared poised for a dramatic victory in Istanbul, the biggest single prize in Sunday's municipal voting. The Welfare Party, led by a veteran politician, Necmettin Erbakan, has never before won control of Istanbul, Turkey's biggest city and commercial capital.

State television said Taysip Erdogan, the Welfare Party candidate for mayor of Istanbul, was leading with 24.4 percent of the vote after 57 percent of the ballots had been counted. His nearest rival, Ilhan Kesici of the Motherland Party, followed with 22.6 percent.

The nationwide elections for provincial and municipal posts do not directly affect Mr. Ciller's nine-month-old coalition government, but success for her center-right True Path party would be seen as a vote of confidence in its policies.

The results so far appear to support Mrs. Ciller's tough stand against Kurdish separatist rebels, which she has emphasized in recent months.

Earlier this month, she pushed the parlia-

ment to lift the legal immunity of seven Kurdish deputies and open the way for their prosecution on charges of supporting the separatist movement. The deputies remain jailed.

But the violence has continued. On Sunday, separatists exploded a bomb at the St. Sophia Museum in Istanbul, injuring three Europeans at the popular tourist site.

An anonymous caller to newspapers said the attack was carried out by the separatist Kurdish Workers Party. The rebels have tried to cripple Turkey's tourism industry and disrupt the elections.

At stake in the voting are more than 83,000 local posts, including mayors, provincial assembly members, city council members, village headmen and neighborhood representatives.

Results based on 65 percent of the vote from provincial assembly elections, showed True Path leading with 24 percent. The main opposition Motherland Party came second with 21 percent and the Welfare Party had 18 percent, according to the state television.

The Social Democrat Populist Party, the junior coalition partner, had 12 percent. The ultranationalist Nationalist Action Party got 8 percent and the rest of the vote was divided among eight other parties.

In final results for some of the 76 mayoral races, the Welfare won 10, Motherland, 8, So-

cial Democrats, 7, and the True Path and Nationalist Action each 6. Results were not complete for Istanbul and Ankara.

If the trend continues, it will cushion the prime minister from critics who hold her responsible for the nation's deepening economic crisis, which includes rising inflation and a recent 70 percent devaluation in the Turkish lira.

Mrs. Ciller, an economics professor, said she inherited problems that had accumulated during the last 10 years. She was expected to announce a package this week to reduce public spending. Mrs. Ciller, 48, became the first woman to lead the country after winning the True Path's leadership in June.

Political analysts said the public's frustration with economic hardships helped explain the rise in the Welfare Party, which received 9 percent of the vote in 1989 local elections. Many voters turned to the Muslim party in the southeast because the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party boycotted the election.

Large groups of foreign election observers traveled to the southeast, where the army increased its troop strength from 200,000 to 350,000. Observers complained that Turkish authorities denied them access to various towns. (AP, Reuters)

## Turnout Reflects Ukrainians' Anger

Setback for Leader as 75% of Voters, Sick of Economic Woes, Go to Polls

By Steven Erlanger

KIEV — Parliamentary elections in Ukraine, though with only patchy results so far, have demonstrated a sharp desire for change among Ukrainian voters, who are angry with the economic mess and high inflation that has followed independence under President Leonid M. Kravchuk.

That anger expressed itself first in the turnout of nearly 75 percent nationwide after predictions of apathy, and second in the large votes in eastern Ukraine and Crimea, dominated by ethnic Russians, for much closer economic and political relations with Russia, as well as for neo-Communist candidates who promise a return to high production in association with Moscow.

The voting Sunday illustrated a growing division between eastern and western Ukraine, which was Sovietized in earnest only after World War II and where Ukrainian nationalism is strongest.

But Ukrainians also gave support to a so-called "new wave" of candidates — younger, non-Communist and business-oriented. If successful in a runoff round on April 10, they will present a challenge to the status quo of Mr. Kravchuk and the almost unchanged independence elite.

Some of Mr. Kravchuk's possible rivals in presidential elections, now scheduled for June but which he would like to cancel, did well. They won their seats outright with more than 50 percent of the vote despite an average of 13 candidates for each of 450 seats.

Former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, who intends to challenge Mr. Kravchuk for the presidency, won 91 percent of the vote in a Russian border district. Allied with a reformer academic and former deputy speaker, Vladimir B. Grynov, Mr. Kuchma represents many business leaders and enterprise directors. But he has also spoken of closer ties to Russia to bolster production, including the easing of customs and currency regulations.

even at times suggesting the use of the Russian ruble.

Mr. Kravchuk has talked of market reform but has done little of it, usually blaming the old holdover parliament for blocking his efforts. Two of the reform economists he dismissed — Viktor Pynzenyuk and Volodymyr Lanoviy — won their seats outright, as did the old parliamentary speaker, Ivan Plyushch, who also may run for president.

Moderate Ukrainian nationalists of the Rukh party, which led the fight for independence, did well in central and especially western Ukraine, with its leader, Vyacheslav Chornovil, also winning outright. Mr. Chornovil ran against Mr. Kravchuk in December 1991 and is expected to do so again.

But the real shape of any new parliament will depend on runoffs on April 10 between the top two candidates in districts where no one got more than 50 percent.

On Friday night before the vote, Mr. Kravchuk went on television to say that he wanted special powers from parliament to deal more decisively with the economy and crime, while canceling June's presidential and local voting. Apparently expecting a low turnout, Mr. Kravchuk said it was necessary to prevent "a vacuum of power," especially if no new parliament was elected.

"Although we do not have final results, it is clear that Kravchuk is the loser," Mr. Lanoviy said Monday. "The big turnout is a big moral blow to him."

In the much-watched Crimean "opinion poll" on closer ties to Russia, pushed by the secessionist-minded new president, Yuri Meshkov, "between 70 and 90 percent" of voters favored a more independent relationship with Kiev and dual Russian-Ukrainian citizenship. Mr. Meshkov's office said in describing preliminary results.

General Valeri Kuznetsov, Mr. Meshkov's military adviser, said the vote "showed once again that Crimea does not want to be prevented from living as Crimeans want to live." Mr. Kravchuk had banned the poll, but let it go ahead as a nonbinding survey.

In a similar survey in Donetsk, in eastern Ukraine's mining coal region, 90 percent of the electorate favored closer economic ties to former Soviet states, a more federal Ukraine and Russian as a second official language.

## Major Tries To Sell EU Compromise

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — In a furious round of high-level meetings with cabinet colleagues, Prime Minister John Major on Monday tried to win support for a compromise on European Union voting rights.

The fate of the compromise now rests with the full cabinet, which meets Tuesday before that day's 6 P.M. deadline in Brussels for British acceptance.

Approval of the compromise would cap years of negotiations to enlarge the European Union from 12 to 16 member states. But it would represent a glaring defeat for Mr. Major.

The prime minister has staked much of his credibility in recent days on his government's attempts to leave the number of votes that would be required to block legislation in the EU's governing Council of Ministers at 23.

Mr. Major's cabinet will face the risky political task of endorsing a compromise negotiated by Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd at a meeting of EU foreign ministers Sunday in Greece. The compromise allows the blocking majority to rise to 27 votes as originally planned, with the caveat that a 23-vote minority will be sufficient to win a "reasonable" but unspecified defeat. The Conservative press has labeled the plan a "capitulation."

The treasury chief secretary, Michael Fortin, insisted Monday that Britain should have no dilution of its power within Europe. He said any compromise must make it clear that Britain reserves the right to say "no."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Russian Official Is Slain in Algeria

ALGIERS (Combined Dispatches) — A Russian Embassy employee was murdered Monday at Saida, south of Algiers, the fourth Russian slain in Algeria in six months, security officials said.

Two Frenchmen were slain last week, victims of violence by Islamic fundamentalists against the military-led government. More than 30 foreigners have been killed in Algeria in the last six months. Also Monday, a Foreign Ministry official was shot and killed by three gunmen outside his home. Security forces said Belkacem Touati, a deputy director of the ministry's African affairs division, was killed and his wife was wounded. (AFP, AP)

### Russia Rents Baikonur Space Center

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russia signed an agreement with Kazakhstan on Monday to rent the Baikonur space center, the key installation of the old Soviet space program, for 20 years at an annual cost of \$115 million, the Itar-Tass press agency said. The deal, with a provision for a 10-year extension, was signed at the Kremlin by the two presidents, Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and Nursultan A. Nazarbayev.

All of the Soviet Union's manned flights, since Major Yuri Gagarin's pioneering flight in 1961, have been launched from Baikonur. The future of the complex of launch pads and construction plants, which also produces the Russian Buran space shuttle, had been in question since the collapse of communism and Kazakhstan's independence.

The uncertainty had taken a toll on morale in the adjacent city of Leninsk, in northern Kazakhstan, built to house the workers of the space program. In early 1992, soldiers of a building battalion rioted at Leninsk in protest at poor living conditions, burning down several buildings.

### Singapore Chief Starts Visit to Burma

RANGOON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore arrived in Burma on Monday, ending the military junta's diplomatic isolation since it crushed an anti-government uprising in 1988.

All of the junta's top generals, including Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, turned out at the airport to welcome Mr. Goh, and thousands of schoolchildren waved Singaporean and Burmese flags as the visitor was driven to central Rangoon.

Singapore has identified Burma, China, Indonesia and India as potential investment areas. The Burmese junta has faced harsh criticism since soldiers opened fire on unarmed demonstrators in 1988, killing hundreds. Mr. Goh became only the second head of government to visit Burma since 1988. The first was Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon of Laos.

### UN Protests Expulsions by Thailand

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, protested to Thailand on Monday over its decision to expel some 25,000 Cambodian refugees.

Mrs. Ogata's agency said she wrote to the Thai foreign minister, Prasong Soontharan, to take "strong exception" to the weekend repatriation. The refugees, said to be relatives and supporters of the Khmer Rouge rebel group, fled over the Thai border when government troops captured the rebel stronghold of Pailin, in western Cambodia, on March 19.

They were sent back into Cambodia over the weekend in what Thai officials said was a voluntary repatriation. UN officials said the refugees were believed to have been sent back to a Khmer Rouge-controlled area, but it said the return "was conducted in a manner contrary to internationally accepted humanitarian principles and practices."

### Armenians Downed Plane, Iran Says

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Tehran announced Monday that Armenian forces shot down an Iranian plane earlier this month over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh enclave, killing all 32 people aboard.

The plane, a military Hercules C-130, was flying from Moscow to Tehran and carrying a number of relatives of Iranian diplomats based in Moscow. The Iranian Foreign Ministry said investigators sent to the site of the crash, near Stepanakert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, had concluded that the plane "exploded in midair over Karabakh after being hit by a missile fired by Armenian troops based in the region."

The ministry added that Iran reserved "the right to take legal action" over the March 17 incident. It also called on the Armenian government to "identify and punish those guilty of downing the aircraft." Nagorno-Karabakh, located inside Azerbaijan, has been at the center of an undeclared war between Azerbaijan and Armenia for the past six years.

### Strasbourg Plans New EU Building

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — The mayor of Strasbourg, Catherine Trautmann, said Monday she had reached an agreement with the president of the European Parliament, Egon Klepsch, on building a new building for the assembly in the eastern French city.

The deal is to be endorsed by the city council on Tuesday and the European Parliament's bureau on Thursday and signed by April 12. It should end a dispute, just in time for the June elections, that has blocked the ratification of an increase in parliament seats.

The French government had refused to ratify the increase in the number of European members of parliament to 567, from 518, mainly to take account of German reunification, until Mr. Klepsch signed a lease on a new building in Strasbourg.

### Eurofighter Test Is Called Successful

MANCHING, Germany (AP) — A prototype of the four-nation Eurofighter combat aircraft has made a successful first flight over southern Germany, Deutsche Aerospace said.

The incident-free 45-minute flight was hailed by the company's chief, Jürgen Schremp, as "a great step forward." He said, "With Eurofighter we have a tailor-made solution to air defense."

The Eurofighter was developed by Britain, Germany, Italy and Spain. The first flight was postponed last year because of problems in the computerized control system built by a British company, CEG Marconi Avionics. It was rescheduled to April, but a Deutsche Aerospace spokesman said, "We were ready sooner, so we did it."

### For the Record

Seven people were killed in religious clashes during a Hindu festival at Allahabad, the Press Trust of India said. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Virgin Slashes Trans-Atlantic Fares

LONDON (AP) — Virgin Atlantic Airways slashed trans-Atlantic fares Monday in response to price cuts by British Airways last week.

The carrier took more than £100 (\$149) off fares on its London-New York and London-Los Angeles routes. The price of a round-trip ticket to New York is now £238 and a ticket to Los Angeles is £318. Both prices are £1 below the new British Airways prices. Like the British Airways offer, the new Virgin Atlantic prices are available to passengers until April 15 and must include a Saturday night stay.

Indonesian authorities barred tourists from the Anak Krakatau volcano in the Sunda Strait on Monday after a week of volcanic activity with around 100 eruptions a day, an official said. (AFP)

Delta Air Lines frequent flyers can now accrue miles while staying at Inter-Continental Hotels. The airline joins at least a dozen other companies, including American, TWA, United, KLM and Virgin Atlantic. Until May 26 the chain's hotels will give 1,000 miles per night's stay to Delta frequent flyers. After that, the award is 500 miles a night. (NWT)

Swimmers in one of China's top resorts are fleeing tourists with scams like the "free" \$500 karaoke session, a newspaper reported on Monday. The China Consumer News said the scenic southern mountain town of Guilin had become such a haven for tricksters that its future as a vacation spot was in danger. (Reuters)

## Eugene Ionesco, a Giant of Modern Theater, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Eugene Ionesco, a giant of the Theater of the Absurd and one of the world's most performed authors, died here Monday. He was 81.

The Romanian-born French playwright died suddenly at his home in Montparnasse.

One of a group of "absurdist"

writers whose work dominated postwar European theater, Mr. Ionesco used the stage to portray mankind's lonely anguish in bizarre and often hilarious plays.

He was one of the most successful living playwrights. Two of his works, "La Cantatrice Chauve" and "Le Léon" have been playing uninterrupted in Paris for 38 years.

The director of the Theatre de la Huchette, Jacques Legre, said the company would play them Monday for the 11,944th time despite their grief.

"I am shattered," Mr. Legre said. "Ionesco was no longer just an author to me, he was a parent."

Taken to France as a child by his parents, Mr. Ionesco was brought up speaking French. He returned to his country when he was 13 but emigrated back to France at 24, in 1936.

His taste for theater developed only after the war. His work played in deserted avant-garde theaters before he gained international fame with a handful of plays that used slapstick humor to show the emptiness of life.

His most famous plays — "Les Chaises" and "Le Rhinocéros" — were all written in the 1950s. They feature hilarious disconnected dia-

logues that explore the absurdity and emptiness of existence.

Mr. Legre said his company mostly played to full houses that included groups of young people from all over the world.

He said Mr. Ionesco often came to the theater to watch his plays and talk to the actors until he started having problems walking two years ago.

A militant anti-Communist, Mr. Ionesco long campaigned from exile against the regime of the Romanian dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, who banned his plays.

He was also sharply critical of French leftists and once accused Jean-Paul Sartre of taking intelligence out of French literature.

Mr. Ionesco was born in Slatina, Romania, the son of a lawyer and a French mother. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Paris, so French became his first language.

He did not learn Romanian until after returning to Romania at 13, by which time he had already written his first play in French.

Mr. Ionesco grew up on the Left Bank of Paris near the Luxembourg Gardens, where he would spend afternoons watching Punch and Judy puppet shows.

"I could stay there, entranced for

whole days, spellbound by the sight of these puppets that talked, moved and clubbed each other," he wrote in 1958. "It was the spectacle of the world itself."

An anemic child, Mr. Ionesco was sent to live on a farm in La Chapelle-Anthenaise, a small village where he dreamed of becoming a saint, then a warrior. It was there that he first "played theater."

He finished high school in Romania and studied French at the University of Bucharest. He wrote poems, and dabbled in literary criticism, publishing two pamphlets with opposing views on Romania's leading writers. He became a high school French teacher, and was married.

In 1938, Mr. Ionesco obtained a government grant to study in France and wrote a thesis on "sin and death in French poetry since Baudelaire." He moved to Paris, but never wrote a single line.

During World War II, he worked for a French publishing house, reading fiction, going to movies, art galleries and concerts in his leisure time.

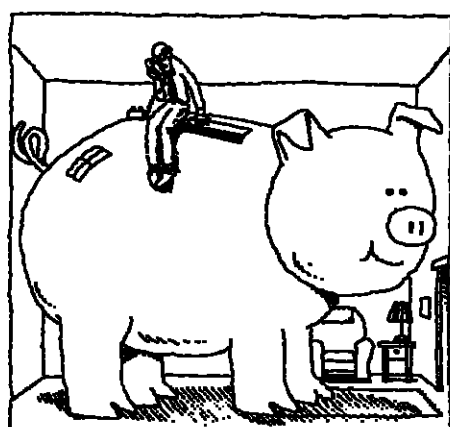
"La Cantatrice Chauve" was inspired by his experience learning English. Much of its dialogue is taken from his grammar book, such

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# THE AMERICAS / FIRST FAN COURTSIDE

## A Friend of Bill's, Just in Time Democrats, but Not Foley, Shun Whitewater

By Richard L. Berke

WASHINGTON — The energetic defense of President Bill Clinton's involvement in the Whitewater case by the speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, was notable not for what Mr. Foley said but that he said it. Although Democrats have not been reticent about condemning Mr. Clinton's Republican accusers, few Democrats outside the White House have been willing to speak out strongly on the Clintons' behalf.

While congressional leaders do defend the Clintons, most of their arguments are put in general terms. As Mr. Foley said Sunday on television, "There is no evidence of any significant carriage of misconduct."

For all the White House efforts to paint Whitewater as a partisan battle, the oratory has been much more spirited from the Republican side of the aisle.

That has left the president's advisers trading hard-luck stories over their mostly unsuccessful efforts to beg lawmakers to appear on network interview programs to provide counterpoints to Republican critics.

The daily floor speeches in Congress from Democrats defending the president on Whitewater lack the necessary impact, the advisers say.

James Carville, a Clinton political adviser, went as far as to question the loyalty of Democrats to their president.

"Certainly, when anything came up with Reagan or Bush, Republicans down the line defended them very tenaciously," he said. "It does seem that the culture of their party evokes more loyalty."

The absence of a rush of support from Mr. Clinton's own party has helped force him and his aides to retreat to the garrison mentality of the 1992 presidential campaign, where they are besieged but have no one to turn to but themselves.

As happened in the campaign, when Mr. Clinton was fighting accusations about womanizing and draft-dodging, former campaign officials have been told to alert Harold Ickes, now a deputy chief of staff, and Susan Thomases, an outside confidante, when they are contacted by reporters on Whitewater.

Although he held the second prime-time news conference of his presidency to convince Americans that Whitewater was not a distraction, the case is consuming top White House officials, testing the patience of everyone.

Even John Podesta, the staff secretary whose job it is to mind presidential documents, has been dispatched as a point man on the matter. Now he, too, is caught in the Whitewater furor. He got his subpoena last week.

That the president is fighting Whitewater in isolation is perhaps a predicament of his own making. Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, noted that it was not a question of loyalty among his fellow Democrats but one of not knowing enough to speak out.

"Nobody on the Hill knows the facts," he said. "It's hard to defend the facts because we don't know what the facts are."

The problem for the Clintons is that only they know the full details and the true dimensions of the case. The nature of the situation is also unusual. Unlike the Iran-contra affair, where government policy was involved, Whitewater has its origins in the Clintons' personal financial activities of the late 1970s and early 1980s, long before they came to Washington.

Few lawmakers want to risk their reputations defending a president when they do not really know what will ultimately be unearthed.

"The major Congressional figures are loath to go out there and be assertive because they don't know what's there," said Ted Van Dyk, a Democratic consultant. "Nobody wants to be humiliated. They're wary."

While Mr. Foley said he expected some of his colleagues to distance themselves from the imbricology more as November approaches, "That's just the nature of self-preservation instincts," he said.

For some politicians, the reluctance to speak out is heightened given that the Whitewater investigation coincides with the midterm election season. Although their excuse before was that their constituents did not care about Whitewater, some Democrats now worry that the furor could affect their own elections.

"I am concerned that it spills out and affects my election this year," said Mr. Kerrey, who is seeking re-election this year. "Of course it could happen."

The administration's adamant stance against seeking a special prosecutor collapsed not under Republican attacks but after Democratic senators, notably Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Bill Bradley of New Jersey, suggested appointing one.



The first family — Chelsea, Bill and Hillary — cheering on the Razorbacks at the Arkansas-Michigan basketball game in Dallas.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### How's This for Downtime?

SAN DIEGO — President Bill Clinton climbed aboard Air Force One in Dallas in a suit and tie. Somewhere over the western United States, he changed into casual clothes and beach vacation mode.

The president arrived here Sunday night, fresh from his beloved Razorbacks' victory in the NCAA Midwest Regional basketball semifinals, with a blank public schedule. He'll be spending the week at a private beachfront estate with his wife and daughter.

"His goal is to take some time off, take advantage of the sunshine in Southern California," said a White House spokesman, Jeff Eller.

It's a safe bet that Mr. Clinton will spend considerable time playing golf. There may be a couple of public events — he has to sign a major education bill by Friday — but not until later in the week.

For the president this is a brief respite from the intense Washington focus on the Whitewater affair. Mr. Clinton and his wife also are taking a breather from extensive travel to promote their health-care reform plan. Both were on the road last week and are expected to resume their travels next week as Congress moves along the arduous path toward a bill.

"It's a pretty natural time for the president to take a little bit of a break before we get into the crunch on health care," Mr. Eller said.

The Clintons are staying rent-free at the home of M. Larry Lawrence, a major Democratic contributor and the new U.S. ambassador to Switzerland. The White House press corps is housed nearby at the Hotel Del Coronado, a turn-of-the-century hotel owned by Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Clinton began his vacation odyssey in

Dallas with two major events: his brother Roger's wedding and the Arkansas-Michigan basketball game. The president is such a well-known Razorback devotee that he was booed heartily on his arrival at Reunion Arena by thousands of Michigan fans.

In his third-row seat, between Hillary and Chelsea, he was the picture of a fanatic. He hit his nails. He cheered. He pouted. He giggled his finger. And when his team missed several lay-ups in a row, he erupted.

"I really get into the game," Mr. Clinton explained in a halfhearted interview.

The former Arkansas governor is president of all 50 states now, and he tried to be even-handed. But when it was all over and Arkansas had won, 76-68, Mr. Clinton was overtaken by home-state pride. He rushed onto the court, hugged coach Nolan Richardson and gave him a high five. He slapped the backs of jubilant players and shook their hands.

He said he'd see them in Charlotte, North Carolina, on Saturday for the semifinals and, if Arkansas beats Arizona, maybe even at the NCAA championship game. "We've tried to work it out so that I can go to both games," he said. "I'm going to try."

#### April Doesn't Look Easy

WASHINGTON — For weeks, President Clinton so deftly controlled the public debate over new crime and welfare legislation that Republicans complained he was sealing their lines. But just before Congress began its Easter recess, new pressures emerged that threatened the compromises the administration is attempting to broker between traditional liberals and moderates in both parties.

On the crime measure, the administration's

hope of completing House action was sunk by a wave of partisan and ideological wrangling over the rules of debate, which forced the Democratic leadership to delay final action — and foreshadowed a floor fight after Congress returns next month from its break.

On welfare legislation, the administration and a potentially pivotal block of moderate House Democrats are moving in opposite directions on the question of how to finance reform. Even as some within the administration urged that the financing rely on more taxes and fewer cuts in other social programs, last week a group of House moderates unveiled a plan to fund reform by cutting off all welfare benefits to legal immigrants who are not yet citizens, an approach already endorsed by House Republicans.

Administration officials say they remain on track toward passing a crime bill and completing a welfare reform plan that can attract bipartisan support when it is released this spring. They point to widening consensus around ideas central to Mr. Clinton's agenda: from hiring an additional 100,000 police officers to requiring more welfare recipients to work after two years on the rolls.

But as liberals, moderates and conservatives pull in different directions and the Whitewater affair sharpens partisan animosities, the administration faces a very complex legislative and political equation. (L27)

#### Quote/Unquote

Carol Scroggin, a worshiper at Goshen United Methodist Church in Piedmont, Alabama, where 21 people died as a tornado struck the church: "The power had gone off, but everyone just kept singing. Nobody had a chance to do anything. It was so quick." (AP)

Mr. Ortiz Arana, by contrast, is popular in the Institutional Revolutionary Party, but he has none of the background in economics that is standard among Mr. Salinas's closest associates, almost no experience in the executive branch of government, and political debts to the party faithful whom the Salinas administration has long worked to isolate.

With demands for the democratization of the Mexican political system increasing since the peasant uprising that began on Jan. 1 in the southern state of Chiapas, the president's traditional control over the selection of his party's candidate is also being questioned as never before.

With only eight months left in his final term in office, Mr. Salinas may have to fight for a more contentious choice with less authority than he has exercised almost since he took office in December 1988.

"Salinas is weaker as he nears the end of his administration, and he no longer has the power or the incentives to keep the party in line," said Juan Molinar Horcasitas, a political scientist at the Colegio de México, a research organization. "The party is reacting very strongly against his candidate. He could lose control of this thing."

In an effort to quiet speculation about who might be named to replace Mr. Colosio, party officials issued statements over the weekend insisting that they were still in mourning and had not yet made any plans for the selection.

Even as they did, however, prominent members of the party's old guard asserted a right to speak out about who they thought should lead the party out of its crisis.

"This is not a party of mutes," said Augusto Gómez Villanueva, a former leading official of the party who argued vociferously for Mr. Ortiz Arana.

## A U.S. Apology for Slayings 2 Japanese Students Die From Wounds in Los Angeles

By T.R. Reid

TOKYO — Ambassador Walter F. Mondale apologized to the Japanese people Monday for the slaying of two Japanese students in the United States, while the mass media here launched another series of caustic reports on "America the Dangerous."

The two 19-year-old victims, Takuma Ito and Go Matsunaga, were pronounced dead in Los Angeles on Sunday after both were shot in the head during a carjacking in a supermarket parking lot Friday. The students had been maintained on life-support machines to keep them alive until their parents could arrive from Japan.

Like other recent crimes against Japanese visitors to the United States, the Los Angeles killings served to strengthen stereotypes of the Japanese hold about the United States, a nation known in the newspapers here as the "Gun Society."

"America after 8 P.M. — DANGER!" said a giant headline in the Sankei Sports newspaper on Monday. "One More Nightmare in the Gun Society," said the Mainichi Shimbun's headline.

"Isn't it strange," said a front-page commentary in the Asahi Shimbun, "that in the country that leads the civilized world, you never know where or when somebody will be shot?"

This unflattering picture was offset somewhat by the image of Mr. Mondale, shaken and aghast, at a press conference here Monday morning "to personally extend my deepest sympathy" to the family and friends of the "two young people who were shot so tragically this weekend in Los Angeles."

"This is the saddest day in my time here as ambassador," the for-

mer vice president said. "I profoundly apologize."

In previous cases of Japanese being slain in America, U.S. ambassadors have generally restricted their comments to private expressions of sympathy for the families. Mr. Mondale's immediate public apology, replayed on all TV news shows, may help assuage Japanese anger about this latest case.

"The president and the American people join me" in the apology, Mr. Mondale said. He said he was certain that President Bill Clinton would call the victims' families to express his sorrow.

Japan's media routinely depict the United States as beset with drugs, AIDS, and random violence. The America that appears on Japanese television is a country where everyone is at risk of violent crime or death at the time.

This image is enhanced by American media as well. The violent movies of Sylvester Stallone and Arnold Schwarzenegger have been major box-office hits here.

Japan's government has a standard advisory, reiterated after the latest shooting, that America can be a dangerous place for travel. At Mr. Mondale's press conference, the first question from a Japanese reporter was, "What strategy should Japanese tourists use to avoid violence when in the U.S.A.?"

The damage to the United States from this latest case may go beyond sullying America's reputation here. Tourists and exchange students from this rich country — more than 3 million of them last year — give the United States a strong balance-of-payments surplus with Japan in this area of trade. But each well-publicized killing tends to steer some Japanese travelers and students toward other destinations.

The death of the two students, both freshmen at Marymount College in the Los Angeles suburb of Rancho Palos Verdes, prompted the Japanese media to look back at the last killing that shocked the Japanese: the shooting in 1992 of a 16-year-old high school boy who was searching for a Halloween party in Rouge, Louisiana.

Coincidentally, students and teachers from McKinley High School in Baton Rouge, the school attended by the slain Japanese student, arrived in Tokyo on a goodwill tour just as word reached here of the shootings in Los Angeles.

There has been no speculation that the killings were tied to anti-Japanese bias. In fact, the Nikkan Sports newspaper reported that the crime was the same "that happened to Michael Jordan's father."

## Father Challenges Motive of Flogging Sentence

NEW YORK — The father of an American teenager whose flogging sentence for spraying paint on cars in Singapore has led to a diplomatic dispute with his government says that he believes his son has been singled out for "special treatment" because he is American.

George Fay said in a telephone interview from Dayton, Ohio, that there were instances of people receiving much less severe punishment although their offenses were as bad as or worse than his son's.

President Bill Clinton has called the punishment extreme and urged Singapore to reconsider it, but its Foreign Ministry said the government would not intervene.

Michael Fay, 18, is free on bail pending an

appeal scheduled for Thursday. The teenager was sentenced to six lashes on his bare buttocks with a rotan, a four-foot-long, half-inch thick bamboo rod wielded with such force by a martial arts expert that generally the skin is repeatedly ripped and the victim permanently scarred.

George Fay said Michael, sentenced in a plea bargain that also covered possession of drugs and road signs, had been sentenced to much harsher punishment than others on similar offenses.

He cited four recent examples from the Singapore newspaper Straits Times, including one where a jealous property broker had deliberately scratched a new BMW car and was sentenced to one month in prison and fined.

In another case vandals damaged 10 cars in a parking lot, puncturing tires and putting deep scratches on the fronts and sides, but the case was classified by the police not as vandalism but as mischief, in which flogging does not apply.

Mr. Fay added that his son suffered from attention deficit disorder and that the punishment would be particularly traumatic.

"The damage of caning is far worse because of the low esteem he has because of his disorder," he said.

George Fay's lawyer, Theodore Simon, said in a telephone interview from Philadelphia that evidence supports the feeling that Michael Fay is being singled out because he is an American. He said the vandalism act that provides for flogging had never been

used before in cases concerning private property, as with cars in this case.

Mr. Simon also said that under the vandalism act the marking or graffiti have to be indecipherable but in this case they were easily removed.

The Los Angeles Times this month quoted an American lawyer who attended the trial as saying he believed the Singaporean government was using the case to send a warning to its own citizens about the dangers of importing decadent Western ideas.

"All I can say is that we endorse the message that Americans should abide by the laws of a foreign country, but they should not be given more harsh treatment just because they are American," Mr. Simon said.

### Away From Politics

- The driver of a milk tanker was charged with vehicular manslaughter and being under the influence of drugs after his truck veered off the freeway, killing five people and injuring 14, authorities in California said. The truck, driving on Interstate 880 near San Leandro, 30 miles east of San Francisco, swerved off the freeway, hit 48 vehicles parked on the shoulder and plowed into a group of people who were cleaning up garbage alongside the freeway, the California Highway Patrol said.
- A Canadian man who described himself as a destitute tourist was charged Sunday with murdering a candy store owner during a robbery in Pompano Beach, Florida. Police said Jean Francois Chaboussat, 27, stabbed the store owner, Marilu Cogswell, with a fish knife more than 10 times. He took money and fled in Ms. Cogswell's car, the police said. "He told us that he was just down here on vacation, to get away from the cold," said Sandra King, a spokeswoman for the Pompano Beach Police Department. "He said he was unemployed and that he had run out of money."
- Two men believed to be gang members shot up a shopping mall cafe in Westminster, California, killing one man and paralyzing a 16-year-old boy. Two other people also were wounded. Police said they suspect the shooting was related to Vietnamese gangs. "That's the suspect style — to go through the front door guns blazing," said Sergeant Dave Stronach. "There's no other apparent motive." None of the 18 people inside the popular teenage hangout could identify the gunmen or say what prompted the shooting.

## High Court Curbs Insanity Defense Action Allows Other States to Emulate Montana Law

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday let states abolish the insanity defense.

The justices, without comment, let stand Montana's abolition in 1979 of insanity as an affirmative defense for criminal defendants.

Although Montana's action is not a ruling and does not preclude the possibility the high court may some day consider the issue, states are left free to follow Montana's lead.

Only two other states — Idaho and Utah — have similarly eliminated any possibility of a criminal defendant's being found not guilty by reason of insanity.

Congress considered, but did not enact, similar legislation.

Many states have adopted in recent years "guilty but insane" laws that make it more likely even those found to have been mentally ill when they committed their crimes will serve some prison time if they ever regain sanity.

Joe Junior Cowan, described as a paranoid schizophrenic with a history of mental health treatments in his native North Carolina, was convicted and given a 60-year sentence for assaulting a U.S. Forest Service employee in Missoula County, Montana.

Prosecutors said Mr. Cowan attacked Maggie Doherty on April 24, 1990, after she returned to her residence at the remote Lolo Work Center. Mr. Cowan, who beat Ms. Doherty unconscious, was convicted of attempted deliberate homicide.

His lawyers said he attacked Ms. Doherty "while in the throes of psychotic delusion."

Initially found mentally incompetent, Mr. Cowan was treated with mind-altering drugs. He later was ruled competent to stand trial. His conviction was upheld by a 5-to-2 vote of the Montana Supreme Court, which rejected a chal-

lenge to the state's abolition of an insanity defense.

The state court noted that Mr. Cowan's mental illness was taken into account when determining at trial whether he deliberately committed the crime and again when he was sentenced.

In another decision, the court left intact a ruling that let federal prosecutors use an anti-arson law against cross burners. The justices, without comment, refused to hear the appeal of two men convicted of burning crosses at the Keeneyville, Illinois, home of a white couple who had entertained black guests over Labor Day weekend in September 1989.

The men also had mounted a free-speech challenge to use of a federal law banning interference with housing rights to prosecute cross burners. Justice Department lawyers did not oppose that appeal, saying both cross-burning issues were likely to arise frequently in the future.

## Tornadoes Kill 43 in U.S. In a Sweep of Southeast

ATLANTA — A series of tornadoes in the southeastern United States killed at least 43 people and injured more than 250 as storms cut a path of destruction across five states.

The biggest death toll occurred near the northeastern Alabama town of Piedmont, where a tornado slammed into a church during a Palm Sunday service, killing 21 people, including seven children, and injuring 90.

Fourteen more died across scattered sections of rural northern Georgia, after thunderstorms spawned 19 tornadoes that destroyed houses and mobile homes.

A spokesman for the Georgia Emergency Management Agency in Atlanta said several hundred people were believed to have been hurt as high winds and heavy downpours struck 11 counties in the state.

The National Weather Service said the storms erupted after a mass of warm, moist air, moving north from the Gulf of Mexico, hit a cold front, setting off violent weather patterns that also hit southeastern Tennessee, where authorities issued flash-flood warnings. North and South Carolina also were affected.

Witnesses said the tornado that struck the Goshen United Methodist Church in Piedmont, 90 miles (145 kilometers) northeast of Birmingham, flattened the roof of the brick structure, shattered one of its walls, and rained debris on 140 people inside.

By Monday morning, 7,000 people were still without power in northern sections of Georgia. Thirteen shelters were opened to care for the homeless, while utility workers struggled with downed power lines and washed-out roads.

# A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF THE TRIB

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## Seoul Is Confident: North Couldn't Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SEOUL — South Korea and its U.S. allies would be certain winners in the event of war with the North, Defense Minister Rhee Byung Tae said in an article published Monday.

"Our armed forces' combat ability and the performance of our military equipment are superior to those of the North Korean military," Mr. Rhee said in an article for a civil servants' newspaper.

Mr. Rhee said that the "government's persistent position is to prevent North Korea from developing nuclear weapons and to resolve this peacefully."

But he said that if North Korea misjudged the situation and waged war, it would see "only miserable defeat and war victory will be on the side of combined Korean-U.S. forces."

South Korea's 650,000-strong armed forces have been put on alert. Seoul says the North has also put its military on heightened alert.

Mr. Rhee said there were no immediate signs that the Communist North will unleash an all-out war as it did in 1950, and that its tough stance against thorough inspections of its suspected nuclear sites was a ploy to squeeze diplomatic concessions out of the United States.

Lawmakers from South Korea's main opposition Democratic Party said Monday they opposed plans to bring in U.S. weapons, including Patriot anti-missile batteries. They cited the "huge economic burden" of such a move.

North Korea said Monday that Patriot missiles could be modified to attack, and warned of "grave consequences" unless the deployment was stopped.

The North Korean Foreign Ministry said, "It is known to everyone that its target can be changed by the kind of warhead it is tipped with."

"The U.S. shipment of new-type Patriots in South Korea is nothing but an open aggressive act," the Foreign Ministry said. "Though the U.S. authorities are now claiming that the Patriot is a 'defensive weapon,' they cannot justify its deployment in South Korea with any pretext."

"This is a deliberate, dangerous military action to make the military situation of the Korean Peninsula all the more unstable and, further, cause another war," the ministry said. (Reuters, AP)

## 2 Arrested In Japan for China Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TOKYO — Japanese police said Monday they had arrested two executives on suspicion of illegally exporting to China strategic technology that the Japanese media says may have been passed to North Korea.

A spokesman said Norimitsu Sugiyama and Katsuhisa Iida were arrested on suspicion of violating the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law by exporting image-intensifier tubes to China from July to October 1993.

Export to China of the technology, which can be used for military satellites, also violates rules of the International Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, which bans strategic exports to Communist countries.

The newspaper Sankei Shimbun reported that investigators believed that the image enhancers, which could also be used to develop night-vision devices, were re-exported to North Korea from China.

The police also said they arrested three executives of Yokohama Machinery Trading Co. for allegedly exporting about 300 used cars to China between April and September last year without government approval. (Reuters, AFP)

## KOREA: Chinese Resist

Continued from Page 1  
yang, between Pyongyang and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and between the two Koreas.

North Korea's talks with the United States, South Korea and the UN agency have broken down after it barred a team from the agency nuclear site earlier this month.

The Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, again denounced the idea of pressuring the North.

"Exerting pressure would only intensify contradictions, which would be no help in solving the problem but make it complicated," Mr. Qian said, according to the Xinhua news agency.

Mr. Choo said China had assured Mr. Kim that any differences over how to handle the nuclear crisis would not stand in the way of good relations with South Korea.

"President Jiang said relations between the two countries should not be affected by the nuclear question," he said, adding that Mr. Jiang had described ties as "splendid." (Reuters, AP, AFP)



A U.S. soldier resting Monday against a tank during exercises near the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas. Troops were on alert as tension over North Korea's nuclear program intensified.

## Israeli Troops Kill 6 in Gaza

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Staff Writer

JERUSALEM — Six armed Palestinians affiliated with the Fatah wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization were killed Monday night in a shoot-out with Israeli undercover troops in Jabalya, a Gaza Strip refugee camp. Palestinians and the army said.

One soldier and two Palestinian bystanders were wounded in the exchange of fire, the most deadly since Israel signed the Gaza-Jericho peace accord with the PLO in September. According to witnesses, the six were distributing leaflets in two separate cars when the firefight broke out with the undercover unit.

The killings came at a delicate point in negotiations between Israel and the PLO, which broke off talks on implementing the Gaza-Jericho accord after the Hebron massacre last month. PLO leaders in Gaza called for a three-day general strike and mourning period.

On Tuesday in Cairo, Israel and the PLO are scheduled to discuss creation of a Hebron security force, based on Norwegian and International Red Cross members, as well as a Palestinian police force. If agreement is reached on Hebron security, it could lead to resumption of separate talks on carrying out the Gaza-Jericho peace agreement, Israeli officials said.

But Monday night's exchange of fire could intensify pressure on the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to slow down the talks with Israel, especially since those killed were affiliated with Mr. Arafat's Fatah movement.

The Israeli Army confirmed that six armed Palestinians had been killed in Gaza, but had no further information.

Palestinians said all six were members of the Fatah Hawks, a loose Gaza-based coalition of armed gangs that have pledged allegiance to Mr. Arafat. After the

PLO leader signed the peace accord for Palestinian self-rule in Gaza, a limited number of the Hawks accepted an Israeli offer of amnesty, and turned in their weapons. They were taken off the "wanted" list of Palestinian fugitives.

But Israeli security forces continued to hunt down other members of the Hawks who were considered fugitives, as well as armed fighters for Hamas. Since September, four of the Hawks have been killed in separate confrontations with Israeli troops. At least one of them was caught in a crossfire after he had previously surrendered.

The continuing search by Israeli forces, and the long delays in implementing the Gaza-Jericho plan, had prompted some of the Hawks who accepted amnesty to return to their former roles as armed street fighters. Palestinians in Gaza said it was not clear whether any of the Palestinians killed Monday had previously accepted amnesty, or whether they were fugitives.

According to the witnesses, at the time of the shooting the Hawks were distributing leaflets calling on local residents to respect the orders issued by the Hawks. The leaflets were also warning Palestinians that some renegade gangs were using the name of the Hawks to commit serious robberies.

## Jordan Acts on Searches

King Hussein on Monday linked Jordan's resumption of peace talks with Israel to an immediate end to searches of Aqaba-bound ships by U.S.-led forces policing a trade embargo on Iraq.

The king acted after summoning the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, according to a Reuters report from Amman quoting the Petra press agency.

Jordan, which has suffered large losses because of UN trade sanctions on Iraq, requested two months ago that sea searches be replaced by less-disruptive land inspection at its port of Aqaba.

## EU Might Press to Lift Sanctions if Serbs Act

Reuters

TIRANA, Albania — The European Union may press for the suspension of sanctions against the rump state of Yugoslavia if progress is made toward a negotiated settlement for the area. The Danish foreign minister, Niels Helveg Petersen, said here Monday.

Mr. Petersen said at a news conference that the EU would back a suspension of the international sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro if the Serbs agreed to make territorial concessions in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"What we can offer the Serbs now is not the lifting of sanctions but the suspension of sanctions if we see a process towards a negoti-

ated settlement," Mr. Petersen said after a 24-hour visit to the Albanian capital. "What we need now is that the Serbs make territorial concessions," he added.

The United Nations imposed sanctions on Yugoslavia for helping arouse the war in Bosnia.

Mr. Petersen, who flew to Tirana after an EU foreign ministers meeting in Ioannina in Greece during the weekend, said the EU had agreed on a common approach to the region of the former Yugoslavia. Part of that approach was to put pressure on Belgrade to grant substantial autonomy for the province of Kosovo in southern Serbia, where ethnic Albanians are in the majority.

## CARS: Auto Thieves Flourish Throughout England

Continued from Page 1

with sophisticated anti-theft technology as standard equipment.

For example, the 1994 Ford Escort, Britain's best-selling car, comes with a factory-installed electronic engine immobilizer, which relies on a tiny microtransmitter in the ignition key.

Unless the driver inserts the key programmed to match exactly a complex code inside the automobile's electronic control unit, the engine will not start. An anti-theft system, including the electronic engine lockout, is also standard equipment here on Ford's new Probe.

Government officials, insurers and consumers in Britain say the equipment — coupled with growing public awareness of the problem — is making a difference. While car crime continues to grow, the rate of increase has slowed slightly.

In the United States, only the more expensive domestic models come with alarms or other electronic anti-theft devices as standard equipment.

Part of the push in Britain comes from rising insurance premiums. In 1987, according to data from the United States and Britain, British drivers paid about half as much as Americans for car insurance.

Since then, the Association of British Insurers reports, the average annual cost of a car insurance policy has nearly doubled, to about \$638. In the United States, according to insurance statistics, the average insurance premium increased just 25 percent over the same period and is now about \$710 a year.

But in areas like Newcastle, which is one of the English cities

where the risk of car theft is highest, the jump has been much sharper.

Even with a good driving record and discounts for installing anti-theft devices, for example, Mr. Seymour is paying the equivalent of about \$1,250 for his basic insurance policy this year.

In 1992, after car theft had soared by 42 percent in two years, the Home Office began a nationwide anti-theft campaign intended not only to increase consumer awareness of the problem — a survey at the time disclosed that one in three Britons still left the car unlocked overnight — but also to prod manufacturers to make cars harder to steal.

But the police acknowledge that one problem has been the innovative skills of the thieves themselves, who have managed to stay one jump ahead of the technology.

Last year, the police arrested a youth who was using an electronic grabber, a kind of scanner that can read the signal that is transmitted when a motorist uses a remote control device to unlock a car.

The scanner can then play back the signal to unlock the car at a later point and give the thief easy entry.

Part of the boom in auto theft and car crime is driven by criminal rings exploiting a growing market in Eastern Europe and elsewhere for stolen luxury cars and parts. Cars are often stolen to order by gangs and then smuggled abroad for resale inside shipping containers.

In Manchester, which has the highest rate of auto theft in Britain — 2,253 cars were stolen in the city

in 1992 per 100,000 residents — the police say the problem has been complicated by new European Union regulations that have loosened border controls, making it easier for criminals to transport goods across Europe.

Detective Inspector Roland Hewitt, the head of the stolen car squad for the Greater Manchester Police Department, said that about 30 percent of the 57,880 vehicles stolen in the city last year were never recovered and were presumably shipped overseas.

"With the opening of the Channel tunnel, and European single market, we can only expect to see more activity of this sort," he said.

Still, the police acknowledge that the largest share of the problem in Britain involves not organized crime, but casual crime among young people out for thrills. According to police data, more than 75 percent of car theft involves men under the age of 21, and nearly half of those are younger than 16, meaning they cannot legally drive in Britain.

To fight back, the police and government officials have mounted a campaign in recent years ranging from new police equipment to new laws intended to mete out stronger punishment to young offenders.

In Manchester, for example, the police department helicopter is the first in Britain to be equipped with a U.S.-made scanning system able to pick up electronic signals from devices that drivers buy and then hide in their cars. Like a similar system sold in the United States, the device is activated when a car is stolen and enables police to track it from the air.

## JAPAN: Market Access

Continued from Page 1

administration's "results-oriented" trade strategy.

Japanese officials sounded somewhat sheepish that stronger measures, such as additional tax cuts to spur consumer spending, could not be announced Tuesday morning. But they said the new plan represented a significant first step in a process of reform and they expressed hope that the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, and other American officials would accept it.

"I hope he looks a bit into and beyond what we will be able to announce," one Japanese official said.

Mr. Kantor said last week that only a "bold" plan by Japan would be acceptable. Otherwise, he said, the United States would increase the pressure on Japan with more punitive sanctions.

When the trade talks fell apart in February, mainly over the issue of numerical targets, Japanese business executives and government officials at first were elated that Japan had finally said "no" to American demands.

But then the yen strengthened, choking Japan's export industries, and the United States unleashed its sword by initiating a lengthy process that could result in sanctions against Japan. Suddenly, businessmen and newspaper editors began screaming that it was not enough merely to say no. Japan would have to come up with its own voluntary plan to open its markets and deregulate its economy, goals that Mr. Hosokawa has long professed to support in any case.

Japanese officials have hoped that the United States felt uncomfortable with the trade impasse and would jump at a chance offered by Japan to resume negotiations. They are also hopeful that the United States will drop its insistence on numerical targets in response to world opinion, which generally opposes the American approach.

"If the U.S. still seeks numerical things, I don't think this will satisfy them," a Japanese trade official said of the plan. "But if they don't stick to that, these measures certainly meet their requests to a substantial degree."

At the moment, however, American officials like Mr. Kantor, who advocate getting tough with Japan, seem to be in the driver's seat, because firm tactics worked in forging a recent agreement to further open Japan's cellular telephone market to Motorola Inc.

The development of a plan by Japan has been hindered by the disarray in Mr. Hosokawa's coalition government, which has been torn by infighting and has seen its public approval ratings fall. The government has not even compiled the budget for the fiscal year that begins on Friday, making it difficult for it to consider other economic stimulus measures. For that reason, the government had previously said that the new plan would be an outline.

The government was unable to reach decisions on the two main macroeconomic elements of the plan set for release Tuesday — an extension to future years of income tax cuts enacted this year, and an increase in public works spending beyond the 430 trillion yen (\$4 trillion) planned for this decade.

The package prepared for release merely expresses the government's intention to realize income tax cuts before the end of the year. It promises that a plan to deregulate priority areas will be compiled by the end of June, with input from foreigners.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## ZULUS: Backdrop to the Future

Continued from Page 1

and-a-half centuries to vote," he said. "I don't care how much fear and violence there is. They will vote."

If the ANC had its way, the vote would be held tomorrow. It is the party seen by the majority of black South Africans as having destroyed the country's apartheid system. All polls show it is headed for a landslide victory nationally and a clear win here in KwaZulu.

Inkatha says it is boycotting the vote because the new constitution steering South Africa's political transformation is flawed. Critics of Inkatha's decision to shun the vote say it is staying out because it does not want to be embarrassed at the polls.

Either way, Mangosuthu Buthezi, who is both the Inkatha leader and the KwaZulu chief minister, faces a bleak future. In the mid-1980s, he had cause to imagine that he might one day be South Africa's first black president. Now he faces the loss of his political and patronage base here in KwaZulu.

The election also will end the existence of the ethnic homeland, which Chief Buthezi has ruled since it was created two decades ago. Along with the nine other tribally based black homelands set up under apartheid to remove blacks from South Africa proper, KwaZulu will disappear as a governmental entity the day after the vote.

As a result, Inkatha's future lies either in the resistance politics of "ungovernability," in a guerrilla-style military destabilization of an ANC-led government or, more constructively, as a leading opposition party that regroups and prepares for the next election.

Chief Buthezi appears to be keeping all his options open, and to be waiting for the outcome of the vote to see how successful his boycott is.

He denies ANC claims that the 5,000 Zulu self-protection units his government has been training at a camp outside the KwaZulu capital of Umtata will sow violence before, during and after the voting.

Similarly, Chief Buthezi rejected disclosures last week by an independent governmental investigative body, the Goldstone Commission, that Inkatha members received weapons and training over the years from rogue police generals who opposed South Africa's political transformation and saw the more conservative Inkatha as a bulwark against ANC rule.

The Inkatha leader has made it clear that he will not go out of his way to help to smooth the electoral process in his homeland. In meetings with President Frederik W. de Klerk and with members of the Independent Electoral Commission, he reportedly provided only half-hearted, conditional assurances that his KwaZulu civil service would provide the buildings, telecommunications, transportation and security for polling stations.

Since February, the nominally apolitical Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, has been imploring his 8 million subjects to heed the call of his uncle — Chief Buthezi — to stay away from the polls as a matter of Zulu solidarity. Suddenly, a deadly political fight has taken on the added complication of ethnicity.

Mr. Mokwena said he had listened carefully to his king's entreaties and planned to ignore them. He said he was an ANC member, his father and brothers were activists, and that he was sure they were killed by a hit squad working for the Inkatha-leaning tribal chief in his village.

"The king is the king of all of us, but he should not get involved in politics," Mr. Mokwena said. "It is wrong."

## MARCH: 18 Die in Johannesburg

Continued from Page 1

tack by the ANC," he said, adding, "and the police and army gave way for them."

The Zulu-based Inkatha party claims it had nothing to do with Monday's march. It said the event was staged by Zulus responding to the call of their king to oppose the election because it endangers Zulu sovereignty.

Given the press of events in the run-up to the election, it seems doubtful that anyone will ever get to the bottom of Monday's shootings. At a symbolic level, they represent a form of spontaneous combustion in a country that becomes more of a tinderbox each day the election draws closer.

On Saturday, nearly 100,000

ANC-supporting Zulus staged a pro-election march through the streets of central Durban, and rumors were rife in that a bloodbath might break out there. As it happened, the only casualties were two broken store windows.

But the violence in the black townships around Durban and throughout the black homeland of KwaZulu has been escalating by the day. The police report that 35 people have been killed in that region since Friday, including a baby who was snatched from his mother's arms and tossed into a burning house.

By those standards, the only thing out of the ordinary about Monday's carnage was that Johannesburg was the venue.

## Italian Woman And Son Slain, Mob Suspected

Reuters

NAPLES — A 67-year-old woman and her 25-year-old son were slain near Naples because they had denounced alleged mobsters on television, the Italian police said Monday.

"I am ready to die for this," Anna Dell'Orme said on RAI state television last year when she denounced the alleged killers of another son, Domenico, 20, who died of a heroin overdose two years ago.

"The scoundrels who sold him heroin must be sent to jail," Mrs. Dell'Orme, told viewers of "The Courage to Live," a popular talk show, while accompanied by her son Carmine Amura.

Mr. Dell'Orme was killed Saturday by gunmen who entered the supermarket she owned in the town of Secondigliano, near Naples. Mr. Amura was killed almost simultaneously in a nearby town.

After Mrs. Dell'Orme and her son had appeared on television, the police arrested Antonio Esposito, a suspected mob boss. He was acquitted on charges of criminal association and selling drugs after spending 14 months in jail, but was murdered in February in an alleged mob killing. Newspapers said the killings could be part of a Mafia-style feud between the Amura and Esposito families.

## FRANCE: Balladur Yields

Continued from Page 1

two weeks ago — and would stand his ground. But some time over the weekend he evidently decided to back off.

A poll published Sunday showed that public opinion was not behind him, with 64 percent of those questioned favoring repeal of the decree. Political experts said he was also eager not to mark his first anniversary in office on Tuesday in the midst of a bitter conflict with the country's youth.

He was helped by the results of cantonal elections this month. After Sunday's runoff vote, in which the coalition took 52 percent of the ballots, losing only a handful of council seats to the opposition Socialists, Mr. Balladur said the French had confirmed their confidence in his government.

But with many French convinced that he harbors ambitions to be his coalition's candidate in presidential elections in May 1995, he probably only has a few months in which to begin showing results that impress both decision-makers in the coalition and the electorate. Polls still show that he would be a stronger flag-bearer than either of his main rivals, former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who heads Mr. Balladur's own Gaullist Rally for the Republic, and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, leader of the center-right Union for French Democracy.

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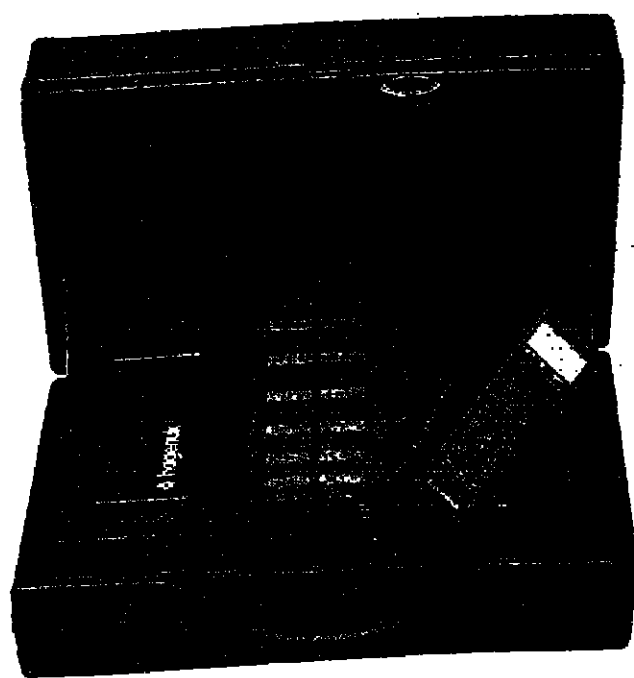
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## An IMF Gamble on Russia

Can the West provide more aid to help Russia with its crushing economic crisis? Officials at the International Monetary Fund have been agonizing about this for months. The fund has strict guidelines that demand concrete evidence of fiscal responsibility from any nation as a prerequisite for aid. Negotiations between Russia and the IMF over a second large loan have been in deadlock, while the economy spirals dangerously downward. Now that deadline may be broken.

The \$1.5 billion that the IMF has promised, after months of delay, is much too little to turn the economy around. But the agreement is still crucial because it paves the way for Russia to receive other international help. Without IMF approval, Russia would have little chance to attract foreign investors, loans from the World Bank, debt relief or the balance of the \$43 billion aid package that industrialized countries promised last year but refused to deliver. With IMF approval, Russia has a chance.

The IMF has been justifiably criticized for holding up aid to Russia in pursuit of a rigid discipline that its fragile political system could not possibly produce. Proponents of Russian aid called on the IMF to take a risk — to put up money in the hope that it would swing Moscow toward market reforms. Since the IMF failed to cut a deal when reformers like former Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar and former Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov were in power, it seemed unlikely that it could conclude a deal after they resigned.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin promised, despite the resignations, to keep reforms on track. But that will take budget discipline, bringing expenditures in line with revenues so that Moscow can stop printing mountains of rubles that periodically bring the economy to the brink of hyperinflation. To achieve monetary stability, Mr. Chernomyrdin would have to cut subsidies to state-owned enterprises — a step that threatens the jobs of millions. The budget that he presented to the IMF last week pretended to be fiscally responsible, but did not convince anyone at the fund. What turned the IMF around was the prime minister's promise to return in a week or two with a new budget that would bring inflation under control.

To its credit, the IMF is taking an unprecedented gamble. It would ordinarily provide loans only if a budget with tight numerical targets were passed. In Russia's case, the IMF would release the money merely if Mr. Chernomyrdin presented a responsible budget to the parliament.

The gamble is worth taking. At worst, the Russians will move away from market reforms and the IMF will have thrown away \$1.5 billion. If all goes well, however, the IMF's small vote of confidence will buttress reformers, encourage foreign investors and help convince the industrialized nations that it is safe to go forward with their large aid package. Market reforms are alive but not well in Russia. The IMF has finally taken an important step to nourish them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Chance for South Asia

The United States is cranking up a new approach to the threat of nuclear war in South Asia. India and Pakistan could deploy nuclear weapons quickly if they chose. Both are said to be working up new missiles. Their perceptions of each other are inflamed. Their dispute over Kashmir elicited nuclear growls as recently as last fall, and remains dangerous and untreated. The new American thinking is to provide Pakistan with a plausible politico-military substitute for further nuclear indulgence.

In return for Pakistan taking the steps (a ban on fissile material, appropriate inspections) that would cap its current program, the United States would permit it to buy new F-16 warplanes. Washington has withheld these weapons for four years under the Pressler amendment, which denies arms sales to bomb-building states. Other parts of the American initiative would enlist India in similar nuclear forbearance and draw it and Pakistan into an expanding web of dialogue on nuclear, political and regional-security matters.

To waive the Pressler amendment and sell F-16s involves an admission of failure in past American nonproliferation policy. In a sense, it rewards the gamble that Pakistan took in building a bomb to match India's. Many in the U.S. Congress will resist. India is also balking. Unlike Pakistan, it has not been dependent on American aid, arms and security guarantees and therefore is not similarly vulnerable to American pressure. Regarding Pakistan as the subcontinental upstart that continually tricks new favors out of its American patrons, Indians are leery of American-sponsored regional nuclear restraint.

Congressional and Indian critics should look more closely. The F-16s could contain a Pakistani nuclear program otherwise running free. An India seeking regional stability, as distinguished from an India pursuing regional hegemony, would surely welcome that development.

A year of diplomatic accidents and clumsiness in Washington has created new resentments in New Delhi. But efforts to redress this are being undertaken, including appointment of a top-of-the-line ambassador, Frank Wisner. All that should help put India in a mood to judge the new initiative on its merits and to join the essential work of shaping it to Indian interests.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Transition in Mexico

Political assassination can do terrible damage to a country, as the United States has good reason to know. Luis Donaldo Colosio, shot dead as he made his way through a crowd of supporters in Tijuana, was not only a candidate to be president of Mexico, but by a very wide margin, the front-runner. His death will not threaten the stability of Mexico's political structure, which rests on solid foundations. But it throws into question all the commitments and intentions that Mr. Colosio might have carried into the presidency.

The job for the next president will be to manage the consolidation of an extraordinary wave of economic reforms, and to ensure that the benefits are widely distributed. It will be a time in which to adapt the country's political system and its social policy to the profoundly changed economic circumstances that two remarkable presidents — the current one, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and his predecessor, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado — have created.

Until a dozen years ago, Mexico had an inward-looking economy that costily protected its producers from competition at great cost to its consumers, while it pumped up the standard of living artificially with huge bank loans from abroad. When it was finally unable to meet its loan payments — setting off the great Latin debt crisis — the lending abruptly ended, and the country fell into a long and deep depression. Instead of succumbing to the temptations of big deficits (as the United States was then doing) and inflation, the Mexican government of the 1980s got their budget under control and stabilized the currency. They dismantled the protectionist barriers against imports and opened their markets to the world. The North American Free Trade Agreement, a Mexican initiative, was the final achievement in that evolution.

The result is that Mexico is now ready for rapid economic growth. When President Salinas chose Mr. Colosio to be his successor, he judged that the office would no longer require a trained economist like himself but rather a party manager. He wanted a man who would keep policy on its present course and, beyond that, help the country keep its balance through the rough and raucous process of fast growth. Now the country is preoccupied by the mourning for Mr. Colosio and the police investigation of his murder. Amid all that, President Salinas must choose another candidate who knows how to take advantage of the broad opportunities that a decade of radical economic change has opened for Mexico.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### A Coming Together in Asia

To countries in Southeast Asia that look to strong strategic linkages between China and Japan to guarantee peaceable conditions for economic expansion, the most important result of the visit [by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa] to Beijing is the firming of relations between the two superpowers of tomorrow. It is better for the two to be close than to be at daggers drawn. It is noteworthy that the warming of ties has been happening at a time when both countries' relations with the United States are troubled, one over market access and the other over human rights. How American strategists expect to cope with the convergence of Chinese-Japanese interests is for them to figure out.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

### The Permanent Campaigner

You've got to hand it to Bill Clinton: When the going gets tough, he gets going. Put him in a hostile, campaign-like environment, and he displays a master's touch. Take his press conference performance Thursday. It came in the wake of serious Whitewater-related charges made by Representative Jim Leach of Iowa.

Mr. Clinton handled the crisis with great skill. Even his critics agreed. The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich, said, "I watch him with admiration just for the sheer technical skill with which he points things out on his terms." Mr. Leach said, "I thought the president did an absolutely fabulous job in terms of his presentation." Nevertheless, the Leach charges still need to be examined more fully.

— The Baltimore Sun.

## Turn On the Red Light for North Korea

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Sometimes even appeasement doesn't work. When North Korea ostentatiously reneged on its promise to allow a one-time inspection of some of its nuclear facilities, the Clinton administration had to concede that its policy of serial concessions had reached a dead end.

After a year of meeting every broken North Korean nuclear promise with infinite patience and yet another proffered carrot, even Secretary of State Warren Christopher appears to have reached his limit. He warned North Korea that if

**The administration is acting now because not to act would expose its containment policy as a farce.**

it does not "become a responsible member of the international community" — fat chance — Washington "will have no choice but to pursue other options," and "these other options include progressively stronger measures." Coming from Mr. Christopher, that's fightin' words.

It is important to realize how much ground the administration has given up before reaching this impasse. It gave in on inspecting nuclear sites that North Korea deemed off-limits. It deferred the demand for continuing inspections, accepting a one-shot inspection of seven declared sites.

But when the International Atomic Energy Agency was barred from one of even these sites after it discovered a broken seal indicating the possible diversion of plutonium for more bombs, the jig was up. The IAEA blew the whistle and, in effect, declared North Korea a nuclear renegade (in "noncompliance," in IAEA-speak). Now the UN Security Council, led by the United States, is supposed to do something.

What has the administration been doing up to

now? The only person who has been able to make sense of its Korea policy has been my colleague Jim Hoagland. The policy, he explained (*Opinion March 10*), boils down to this: the administration is willing to concede as "so much spit milk" whatever bombs and plutonium the North Koreans already have, but it is drawing a line in the sand, a new, more realistic line — it will not tolerate new bombs or rockets.

Well, now we get to see whether the administration has the spine to hold any line. By summer, write Gary Milhollin and Diana Edensword of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, the North Koreans will be able to divert enough new plutonium for two more bombs. And when their new 800-megawatt reactor comes on line in two years, they will be producing enough plutonium for 30 to 40 bombs per year.

This is the ultimate nightmare. Unlike other nuclear wannabes, North Korea wants the stuff not just for show or use but for sale. As CIA Director James Woolsey points out, North Korea is "in a league by itself... the preeminent world proliferator." It already is rocket supplier to Libya and Iran. Its No. 1 foreign exchange earner is missiles. It will soon be a nuclear bazaar, a source of weapons of mass destruction for every terrorist group and outlaw state with the cash and the right (Asian) ideology.

Which is why the Clinton administration is finally acting, albeit painfully slowly. The United Nations will not be asked to impose economic sanctions now, but only if North Korea does not repeat by a later date. Patriot missiles are being sent to South Korea not by air but by sea. There is a kind of desperation in this delay, a hope against hope that if one acts slowly enough maybe something will turn up.

The administration is acting now because not

to act would expose its containment policy as a farce. For a year, administration doves have been praying that Kim Il Sung would let them off the hook. He declined. Now the doves have come around to where the hawks were a year ago: preparing to pressure Mr. Kim with sanctions in the face of North Korea threats to go to war.

It is a fearful prospect that even administration doves realize can no longer be wished away. Mr. Clinton has been president for a year. On North Korea, it has been a year of dithering, of further North Korean bomb development, of American weakness and uncertainty. The year's delay did demonstrate American willingness to go the extra mile to avoid conflict. That could have helped the United States build an international coalition against North Korea. But Mr. Clinton has done little to build that coalition.

America's two critical allies in such a coalition are Japan and China. The administration has succeeded in alienating both: Japan, with heavy-handed threats of a trade war, and more seriously, China, with Mr. Christopher's disastrous trip to Beijing. Moreover, the president has done nothing to prepare the American people for the danger that lies ahead.

To allow North Korea to flout the nonproliferation treaty and become bomb supplier to every outlaw state on the planet would be Mr. Clinton's most humiliating and most dangerous foreign policy retreat yet.

The president urgently needs to explain America's goals, its reasons for trying to stop North Korea from going nuclear, and the nature and magnitude of the threat. He sets out his policy with firmness and explains its dangers with honesty, he can be assured of bipartisan political support and the beginning of public understanding. He will need both if he is to avoid making a mockery of his commitment to nonproliferation and his own policy of containment.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## An Eyesore on the Border With a Changing Mexico

By Richard Critchfield

TIJUANA, Mexico — People in the United States used to say that nothing short of building a 1,950-mile iron curtain with Latin America could stem the flow of illegal Mexican immigrants.

Well, the wall is going up, even if it has taken three years to erect the first 14 miles (22 kilometers), a rusty eyesore made of old steel sheets such as army engineers used to build combat landing strips in Korea and Vietnam. It stands 10 feet (3 meters) tall and extends on both sides of Tijuana, from the Pacific to Zapata Canyon.

The steel sheets, pierced and ridged, are easy to climb. I saw several young Mexicans in sombreroes clamber over one morning. The big rush is at night, when hundreds scale the wall and crawl, guerrilla-like, through fields and gulches, trying to evade the U.S. Border Patrol, which uses infrared scopes, radios and motorcycles to track them down. Those who get caught are given coffee and a sandwich and put on a bus back to Tijuana, where most try again.

Many migrants pay a coyote or *polero* (chicken carrier) \$50 to smuggle them across; a \$2,000 *morale* (bribe) is the rate for a ride to a guaranteed job in Los Angeles. On weekends since 1987, Mexican sociologists have joined the swarm of smugglers and migrants, trying to get answers to a

socioeconomic questionnaire. This strange scene is made stranger by goings-on at the official border crossing, the world's busiest, where 65 million people pour back and forth each year. You enter Mexico in a huge crowd without ever seeing an official — just walk across the border through a long corridor. Going the other way, you simply say "U.S. citizen," without showing a passport.

An estimated 850,000 Mexican illegals enter the United States each year, half of them at Tijuana.

So why the wall? Politics. When Governor Pete Wilson of California, a Republican up for re-election, blamed illegal Mexican migrants for everything from the state's budget crisis and tax burden to drug traffic and unemployment, his popularity in the polls doubled.

The state's two Democratic senators jumped on the anti-Mexican bandwagon. Dianne Feinstein proposing a \$1 border toll to pay for more patrolmen, Barbara Boxer wanting to call out the National Guard. Representative Duncan Hunter, a Republican member of the House Armed Services Committee, whose district borders on Tijuana, wants to militarize the whole border, although the Pentagon is said

to be cool to his idea of fortification. The politicians are playing with fire. Enough anti-Mexican xenophobia exists in these borderlands that you risk stirring up sociopaths like the young skinhead who went out and shot dead two quite legal Mexican farmworkers on a back road. A judge gave him 50 years, calling the killings "crimes of racial hatred."

Some say the media stir it up. The historian Carlos Cortes of the University of California, Riverside, who is a direct descendant of Mexico's conqueror, has traced Hollywood's treatment of Mexicans. He finds a long history of seeing Mexico as "a land of chaos and menace."

The classic American stereotype of a Mexican, says Mr. Cortes, is Gold Tooth in John Huston's 1948 film "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre" — "a sadistic Mexican bandit who murders Humphrey Bogart to death and then scatters Bogart's bags of gold dust, stupidly mistaking it for sand."

Mr. Cortes maintains that Hollywood's three current Mexican themes are "Anglo superiority," a view of a "nearly pathological" Latin America "whose decadence and subhumanity pose a threat to Anglos who stumble into the south-of-the-border Hades," and the "rise of the

Latino menace in the United States."

Is there something to such fears? Mexicans are a contradictory lot: warm but distrustful, idealistic but cynical, passive but violent, mixing suffering and joy. Mainly *mestizos* of mixed descent, they are, some argue, Spaniards in body, Indians in mind.

Some anthropologists say that what remains of pre-Columbian Indian culture out in the villages has never come fully to terms with urban Spanish ways. So we get Mayan peasants revolting in Chiapas against the modernizing reforms of the country's Harvard-educated president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The trouble in Chiapas, cultural at bottom, will not be easily mended.

Anthropologists are divided. Lola Romanucci-Ross of the University of California, San Diego, who spent three years in a Mexican village, says: "You never know what the rules are. You're playing a game in a dark room. Mexico is scary."

But George Foster of Berkeley, who has studied one highland village for 45 years, says that Mexicans are quickly leaving their Third World roots behind: "Peasants? They're no more peasants than I am."

Jorge Bustamante, a Tijuana academic who is the preeminent authority on Mexican migration, says that last year more than half the migrants, legal and illegal, came from cities. More than 90 percent of farm labor in California, which produces one-third of American agricultural output, is Mexican, although it is increasingly Indian as better-educated *mestizos* head for city jobs. With per capita income close to \$3,000 and the population — 71 percent urban — showing steady steep drops in the birthrate, Mexico is no longer the peasant society it was.

American wages are still six times higher. Everyone agrees that greater wage parity is the only real solution to illegal migration. The problem is likely to solve itself quicker than one might expect. David Hays-Bautista of the University of California, Los Angeles, calculates that by 2030 the population of California will be 40 percent Hispanic, with younger, tax-paying Latinos helping to support an aging Anglo population. It is quite conceivable, as Mexico's industry and services flourish under the North American Free Trade Agreement, that 20 years from now the problem will not be too many Mexican immigrants but too few.

Most experts here in the borderlands argue that in the meantime migration needs to be decriminalized and regulated by treaty as it was during the *bracero* program initiated after labor shortages in World War II, which continued until unions killed it in the 1960s.

Otherwise, playing on media-encouraged xenophobia to win votes will backfire on politicians. The new wall will rust away soon enough, but will the shame of those who built it?

The writer is author of "Villages" and the forthcoming "Villagers." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Europe Disarmed?

PARIS — Revelations that the members of the Triple Alliance favor disarmament, quoting the King of Denmark as having vouched for the pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria, and of himself, have caused much talk in diplomatic circles in Paris. Politicians are wondering if the words attributed to Denmark's ruler are simply well meaning generalities, or whether they really reflect an acute desire to cease the worship of the God of War and beat swords into implements of agriculture.

### 1919: Lenin vs. Trotsky

WARSAW — Lenin and Trotsky, heads of the Russian Government, have come to a definite break. Lenin, allied with the "intellectuals," probably is not so strong as Trotsky, who has continued his appeals to the proletariat. While Lenin, who embodies the Bolshevik spirit, heads the present regime, Trotsky has the military control. However, there are strong forces in Russia which are giving Trotsky their most support on the theory that by standing behind the radicals they may be able sooner to end the entire Russian nightmare. The ultimate support of the Russian Government is the Red Army. For that reason, the soldiers are feared far better than any other part of the population.

## Getting Out The Vote In KwaZulu

By Anthony Lewis

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defense Force will soon move into KwaZulu to protect campaigning and voting in the upcoming national election. That is the prediction of people close to both President F. W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress.

The troops would not unseat Mangosuthu Buthezi as South Africa has replaced the rulers of other black homelands in recent weeks. Their purpose would be to put down the gangs of murderous ruffians from Chief Buthezi's Inkatha Freedom Party who are killing and intimidating people to obstruct the election.

In the light of South African history, what an amazing idea it is: sending in the army to make sure that black people can vote. But then the irreversible truth here today is that the country is turning away from its history of racial oppression.

The noise of white separatists and the depredations of Chief Buthezi's gangs cannot hide the central fact: the two major political forces are totally committed to carrying out South Africa's first nonracial election.

The Independent Electoral Commission is conducting a massive program of education on how to vote. The commission's chairman is a strong-minded Afrikaner judge, Johann Krieger. Its deputy chairman, Dikgang Moseneke, was sentenced to prison on Robben Island for 10 years at the age of 15 for political opposition to apartheid.

The IEC is planning to set up 9,000 polling stations. There are 22 million eligible voters, 16 million of them blacks who have never voted in a national election. The IEC already has hundreds of monitors, local and international, to check on interference with campaigning and voting.

One of the extraordinary features of this election is that the two major contestants, the ANC and Mr. de Klerk's National Party, are opposing each other with vigor and even bitterness — but still cooperating. They work together in the Transitional Executive Council, which makes the major decisions on such questions as how to restore order in KwaZulu.

Mr. de Klerk may denounce the ANC in a campaign speech, but he knows that he will almost certainly be serving as a deputy to Mr. Mandela in the coalition government to be set up under the interim constitution after the election.

Mr. Mandela does not offer his followers the red meat of campaign rhetoric that he might be expected to give people who have been denied their rights for so long. He sounds more like an incumbent dealing with the realities of governance.

At Sharpeville last week he told thousands who had been waiting in the sun for hours that the country needed "political tolerance." He urged them not to condemn all the police because some were bad. "The majority of the police force is composed of honest and devoted men and women," he said. Speaking of the army and the police, he said: "We need them. They need us."

Profound change has begun without waiting for the election. One moving example is the fate of blacks who were forcibly removed from land they owned and dumped in desolate locations because their property was a "black spot" in "white" areas. The government has begun to return their land to them.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation used to be the voice of apartheid, droning out the official line. Now radio and television are full of provocative programs. Three men who edited alternative, anti-apartheid newspapers — Zwelakhe Sisulu, Ameen Akhmalwa and Mdu Dube — have joined the SABC.

Among those who spent their lives opposing apartheid there is a sense of the impossible happening. I asked a lawyer who spent years resisting the removal of people in "black spots" whether at that time he ever imagined a South African government bringing the people back to their land. He said, "It never crossed my mind."

Helen Suzman, retired from Parliament after decades of fighting apartheid's cruelties, is a member of the Electoral Commission. She said it has "an awesome job," adding: "The first line to persuade people that the ballot is really theirs — nobody will know how they voted."

Noting the tensions that have exploded since Mr. de Klerk released Mr. Mandela in 1990, she said: "There's a lot of bad. But whenever I'm feeling a bit desperate, I ask myself, 'Would you like to go back to 1989?'"

The New York Times.

**International Herald Tribune**

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OPINION

# This Train Isn't Stopping, And Bill and I Want Off

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — They were dead wrong, all of them, when they talked Bill into appointing special counsel. I knew it. I told him, when we were in Moscow, that starting a criminal investigation would come back to haunt us. But they all thought it was so smart to raise the standard of judgment to a criminal level. That would be a way of hiding under a subpoena all the documentation that made me look like a greedy, unethical lawyer, keeping it from Congress and the press.

It was so easy for the staffers here in Washington, feeling heat from the transfer of files from Vince's office, to cave in to the Democratic establishment and damn media. Even Bernie, the only one who put our interests first, was certain that Fiske never went to indictment without an airtight case.

And what really gets me is those sanctimonious jerks who say there's nothing to hide; if only Clinton had made full disclosure in the first place, and it isn't the 15-year-old embarrassments that hurt, it's the cover-up.

What do they know about what happened back then and how it would look now? Did they imagine I made \$100,000 on an investment of next to nothing in cattle futures, thanks to the advice of our poultry industry? We did what everybody did in a state capital, and not just in Arkansas — but go try and say "everybody did it."

If Bill had hung tough back in December, as I pleaded with him to do, we would have had a month of press huffing

and puffing and it would all be over. But now we're being herded into an iron triangle: the grand jurors, the press that pushes the counsel to call witnesses under oath and the cowards in Congress caving in to a televised-hearing soap opera.

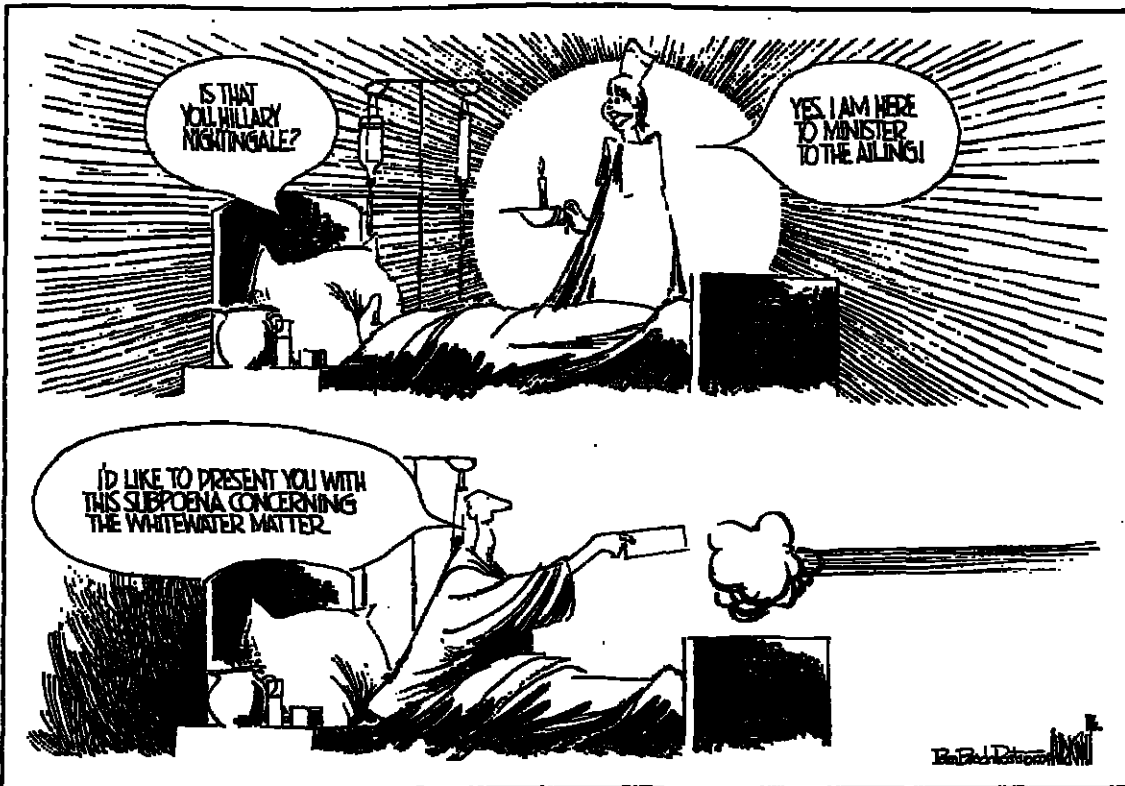
That smarmy Leach, with his reasonable, nonpartisan, this-pains-me pose, is killing us. He has already taken away my argument that this is all a Republican plot to stop health care. Now he is attacking our central position that we lost money on Whitewater.

Bill struck the perfect note in his prime-time press conference. No more fingers-on-the-cheek, "Who, me, guilty?" and no more "no, no, no, no" pounding on the lectern. Just the statesman who won't be distracted. Sometimes he is just marvelous.

I can't do that; I know too much. For a few more weeks, I can give interviews to the gentler journalists but sooner or later somebody's going to hit me with a murder drill.

"When did you first learn of the criminal referral? What did you and your chief of staff discuss after her leaves the meeting with the RTC at the White House? What did you say to Bernie Nussbaum about evidence in that long meeting after Vince's death? Did you discuss the Whitewater or Madison files with Vince, with Bill Kennedy, with Web Hubbell, with the president?"

I can deflect those to the press, but when the grand jury calls — as surely it will — what can I say under oath? And did anyone besides that Kansas City



investigator secretly tape conversations? Will Susan McDougal buzz on us? The way the whole Rose firm is rati- oning on Web reminds me of time charges. Every lawyer has to detail the time, place, subject of meetings for billing to clients; what did we submit to cover that \$26,000 in billing to Madison Guaranty? What did Vince or Web or Bill or I bill Whitewater or McDougal? Were those records shredded at the firm? God, I hope so.

What makes me sick at heart is how

perfectly normal actions now gain the color of cover-up. So what if George blows sky-high when he hears the RTC hired Jay Stephens for civil recovery? That prosecutor made a Republican name for himself by entrapping Washington's Mayor Barry with a sex lure.

It's as if we're on a phantom train that's gathering momentum and we can't get off. It is easier for Bill — he won't have to face those hearings and grand jurors as I will, and I cannot pretend I don't know the details.

Why is this nightmare happening to us? We weren't rich, and money and political power always seek each other out, but now the usual, quiet stonewallings are being measured by impossible federal standards.

They tell me that after the Lance affair, when things began to go sour for President Jimmy Carter, he called in Bob Strauss, who told him: "You know what your problem is? You used up all your damn luck getting here."

The New York Times

# They Don't Rattle the Cage But the Bars are Still There

By Anna Maria Tremonti

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — "This is a good safari for you." I hadn't noticed her and barely heard her. She was standing, watching as we set up our camera in the park behind the Bosnian presidency. I looked at her now. "This is a good safari for you to take pictures," she repeated. "There are lots of animals for you to see."

She stood in the fresh snow, in brilliant sunshine, near a canvas sign warning of snipers. But Sarajevo was quiet:

## MEANWHILE

no machine-gun bursts, no thunder of heavy artillery. Instead, I could hear birds — lots of them, chirping loudly. It was the first time in two years I remembered hearing birds in this city.

Sadetta Ilovic is about 50. She wore gold earrings and lipstick, her hair tucked under a fur hat. Before the war she was a university professor. Now, thin and drawn, she lives like everyone else, lugging water, waiting for humanitarian aid, scurrying when outside to avoid sniper fire. I would have expected her to be grateful for the silence of Sarajevo, but she was not.

She placed her hands together at the wrist and held them at her chest. "Before, we were bound like this," she said. She shifted, so her hands were behind her. "Now, we are like this, our hands behind our back."

While the rest of the world talks in urgent and sincere tones about the success of the Sarajevo cease-fire, the people who have endured two years of siege can only shake their heads. They are, they point out, like caged animals, unable to move freely in and out of the city.

The day after the NATO deadline for air strikes had passed, a man named Vukobrat Sadza approached us as we were filming. "I speak English," he began, "may I make a comment?"

He, too, was fed up and weary. But more, he was worried about an apathy that could leave his family — his city — in limbo. "This is better than having grenades and shelling everyday. But I am afraid of this silence, because it can last 20 years, maybe."

For him, and many others, an agreement that makes the Serbs pull back and puts United Nations soldiers in their place is an uneasy peace. The UN is seen by many ordinary Sarajevars as a defender of the status quo, keeping them surrounded and deprived. Ejup Ganic, the Bosnian vice president, has called this a "blue siege," referring to the blue-helmed peacekeepers who now occupy some of the spaces vacated by Serbian heavy artillery in the hills above the city.

Sarajevars are especially suspicious of the Russians. Many have seen pictures or heard stories about Russian peacekeepers being filmed giving the Serbian three-finger salute.

"It is like prison," Amela Catovic told me. "We have 8 kilometers to travel up and down."

Sarajevo residents had grown used to scrounging for food, to waiting in line, to lugging buckets of water up endless flights of stairs. It was something they had to do. They felt lucky to be alive. But now, after weeks of unreal quiet, nothing in that miserable routine has changed.

On Vaso Miskin Street, a few jewelers have reopened their shops, gold necklaces gleaming behind new panes of glass. I watched a young couple the other day as they stood, peering at rings, planning their wedding. A few cars are open, too. You can buy oven-fresh burek, flaky pies filled with potato or meat. There is coffee, but little else.

Too many of us make the mistake of thinking that the silence of the guns means peace is at hand. But the voices crying of oppression and deprivation, which once mingled with the sounds of the guns, now grow loud and disturbing.

There is an overwhelming sense, as one walks the streets, that Sarajevo is not likely to change much over the next year. The black market will flourish, poverty will endure, the city will remain a jumble of ruins and wreckage with shortages of power, water, food and fuel.

It wasn't supposed to be this way. Sarajevo should have been able to just rebuild and begin again. But even an outsider can see that Sarajevo has changed forever. So people lash out, some at refugees, some at the system, some at the city they have helped to defend by staying and surviving. "I love this city," one woman tells me, "but I'd leave in a minute, for my children."

A soldier, 26, who fights on the front line sits down next to me and says he cannot bring himself to return. I have talked to him before, and he has never dared to voice his disgust. He fought for Croatia against the Serbs a year before the war in Bosnia began. Now, with a cease-fire, he can afford to be honest. "This war has taken three of the best years of my life," he says. "I don't want to fight anymore."

But as I write this, he is back on the front line, watching for trouble, his gun ready. Weary Sarajevars are still in their water lines, still hemmed in by three tiers of checkpoints: those of the Bosnian army and government, which don't want them to go, those of the Serbs, who restrict their movements, and those of the UN soldiers, who stand in the middle tacitly agreeing to the restrictions of the other two.

This is no safari for reporters and cameramen. Unlike the animals you see on safari, the people of Sarajevo are not free to roam.

The writer is a correspondent for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, responsible for coverage of Central and Eastern Europe. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Invite Germany

The Normandy D-Day commemoration will underline the historic depth of the trans-Atlantic relationship. This relationship has been the basis for the postwar American contribution to Western Europe's prosperity and Europe's security, and has given the United States a seat at the European table. For many years, the German-American relationship has been at the heart of the U.S. engagement in Europe. By this logic, Germany belongs at Normandy.

D-Day was a valiant achievement that led to the defeat of Hitler's Germany. Whatever reasons validated excluding Germany from past commemorations of this event, they have been overtaken by recent times in Europe's history. Germany is no longer divided. Germany is unified. Western Europe is reaching out to include even former Warsaw Pact countries in its regional structures.

A German presence at Normandy would have symbolic and political meaning that Germany is now as much the bearer of responsibility for Europe's

future as any of the participants at Normandy. This needs to be made clear, especially in a German election year. It will be reassuring that Germany's neighbors and friends truly see it as a full, sovereign and independent partner prepared and willing to play a leadership role in Europe.

MARTEN VAN HEUVEN,  
Klosters, Switzerland.

### Long Hellenistic Memory

Regarding "Help Macedonia and Pressure Greece if Necessary" (Opinion, March 18) by George Soros:

Mr. Soros suggests that the United States apply "heavy pressure" on Greece over Slavic Macedonia and its name. He seems to think that memories over this name go back only to the period after World War I.

But Macedonia, after its ancient Hellenistic period, became part of the Greek Byzantine Empire for more than 1,000 years. All Greeks know this and so will never back down over the name.

During those medieval years, barbar-

ian invaders came and went, but Macedonia was always defended as an entity by the mainly Greek rulers in Constantinople, and it received its Christian religion from Greek patriarchs.

Thus the "compromise" that Mr. Soros hopes for over the name of a Tito-named Slavic province will be possible only when outsiders, meaning most of the West, stop trying to rob Greece of many centuries of justified pride.

N. C. CUMMINS,  
London.

### A Different Dimension

It seems completely misplaced to lump Watergate, Iranagate and Iraqgate, while ignoring the active subversion of the public interest by sitting presidents, together with the Whitewater case, which at most concerns a possible conflict of interest by a governor long before he became president — an affair that should have been settled once and for all by the election campaign.

HENRY BLUMENFELD,  
Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

### Credit Where It's Due

Regarding "Foreign Affairs Are Getting Attention" (Opinion, March 14):

Samuel R. Berger, deputy national security adviser at the White House, gives President Bill Clinton credit for passing the North American Free Trade Agreement. But Mr. Clinton waited so long before doing anything about NAFTA that he had to make numerous non-free-trade deals to get it passed.

Mr. Berger also states that Mr. Clinton "concluded a GATT agreement that had been stalled for seven years." Credit for getting the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade off dead center should go to the GATT chief, Peter Sutherland.

The claim that Mr. Clinton turned America's attention to Asia would surely be contested by the many U.S. companies that have been in Asia for years.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace, which Mr. Berger hails as a Clinton accomplishment, is widely regarded as a fudge, dictated by Russia's objections.

The "bottom up" Pentagon review was Les Aspin's idea, not Bill Clinton's. Like NAFTA, President Clinton's leadership in NATO came about one year (and 200,000 casualties in the former Yugoslavia) too late.

Somalia is another example of hesitation: U.S. Rangers were sent in but, after taking casualties, were pulled back.

Mr. Berger mentions the Middle East peace talks that were "celebrated on the White House lawn," but neglects to say that they resulted from efforts by Norway's foreign minister, not by Mr. Clinton or Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

K. W. EMERSON,  
Brussels.

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## BOOKS

### THE RISE, CORRUPTION AND COMING FALL OF THE HOUSE OF SAUD

By Said K. Aburish. 326 pages. £50. Bloomsbury.

Reviewed by John K. Cooley

FROM beginning to end, this highly unconventional and explosive book keeps up a running drumfire of condemnation, not only of the Saudi royal family but of alleged Western complacency, or worse, with what the author sees as too great a Saudi willingness to accommodate U.S. foreign policy and energy needs. His claim is that the Saudi people suffer as a result. A deliberate policy of producing large quantities of oil in order to keep the price low, while committing the kingdom's vast financial reserves to buying Western defense equipment it doesn't need, earning large commissions in the process, harms the Saudi people and poisons their relations with others, the author contends.

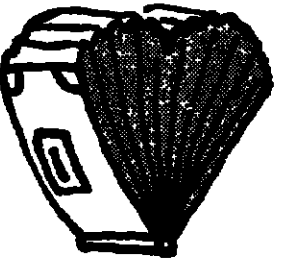
Despite an obvious lack of balance and another major flaw, a lack of footnotes or references — the author says he intended to include them, but that his editors (most unwisely, it seems to this reviewer)

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

Brother Emile, a member of the interfaith monastic community at Taizé in France, is reading the memoirs of Cardinal Léon-Joseph Suenens, "Souvenirs et Espérances."

"The part I like the most is where he writes about Pope John XXIII, who had a profound influence on Taizé. The book shows that the Pope understood that the Gospel in our time has to be announced with much love and mercy."

(Barry James, IHT)



ruled otherwise — this book deserves attention. Whatever it is more scandalous hearsay, as well as what has been documented elsewhere, such as a questionable but rarely criticized Saudi record on human rights, should be dispassionately examined by experts on the kingdom who are in a position to know the truth, favorable or otherwise.

The author, a Palestinian with U.S. nationality, has several previous books to his credit, including "Children of Bethany," an absorbing account of the fate and fortunes of his family members, who like so many other Palestinians have mostly left their hometown of Bethany, just outside Jerusalem, to establish

themselves in the world's far corners. He has also written an at-least partly fictional thriller about terrorists, arms dealers and Saddam Hussein; a light reminiscence of the old, pre-civil war Beirut called "The Hotel St. George Bar," and, most recently, "Cry Palestine," an emotional and sometimes powerful account of what it feels like to be a Palestinian living under Israeli occupation.

This publication record may have helped to convince Bloomsbury to risk producing a book that people who think about Saudi Arabia the way Aburish does will call daring, those who see good in the House of Saud and its accomplish-

ments will consider in part scurrilous, and cooler or more detached scholars will shake their heads at in wonderment, or disapproval.

This reviewer would have preferred a more balanced discussion of the kingdom's financial problems and prospects. It needs to continue borrowing money to pay the aerospace and military bills that keep thousands of people in Western industry in work, such as the recent purchase of about 60 planes from McDonnell Douglas of the United States. Aburish contends the kingdom is "teetering on the brink of bankruptcy," having moved from what he says was a surplus of \$140 billion from its vast oil income in 1982, to a position where, he claims, there is an officially acknowledged deficit of \$60 billion. He predicts financial ruin and takeover by Muslim activists.

It is true, according to the International Monetary Fund's estimates, that deficits could rise to 8 percent of gross domestic product — \$12 billion by IMF figures — by 1997. During that time the price of oil, falling since the mid-1980s, is unlikely to rise very much. However, an important study released recently by the London-based Center of Global Energy Studies, apparently not available to Aburish before his book was printed, examines the kingdom's "invisible deficits," not shown in published budgets, such as costs of the Gulf War, which were very large in the 1990-92 period.

The study projects an average of \$17 billion in invisible deficits each year in the near future and says that the Saudi trade surpluses resulting from its oil earnings most therefore not fall below \$17 billion annually, and ideally should exceed this. A strategy is recommended for the kingdom by the center, whose chairman is no less a personage than the former Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, whom King Fahd dismissed for being unable to increase oil production and oil prices at the same time. The strategy: to resist pressure from fellow members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other oil producers to give up some of its huge share of the market, and, as the authoritative oil journal Middle East Economic Survey recently put it, "resolutely defend its share of OPEC oil production and exercise the requisite fiscal discipline at home" so that it should be "able to face the 21st century with equanimity." To which one could add, without moving to Aburish's extreme position that the Saudi regime is doomed by its own excesses, there could be even more equanimity if the Saudis could find ways to move a bit faster toward at least constitutional monarchy.

John K. Cooley, an ABC News correspondent and author based in Cyprus who specializes in the Middle East, wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

## CHESS

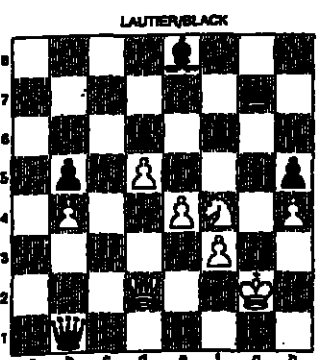
By Robert Byrne

JAN TIMMAN faced Joel Lautier in the International Chess Federation's elimination matches. Twenty years ago, the thrust with 3 e4 was considered premature because it did not prevent aggressive counterplay. Lately, however, White has succeeded in obtaining a slight advantage against the chief replies. Thus, in a Marger Petruson-Ildar Ibragimov game last month, 3...Nf6 4 e5 Nd5 5 Bc4 Nf6 6 Bb3 Ne6 7 Ne2 Bf5 8 Nb3 c9 9 O-O Be7 10 Be3 Qd7 11 a3 Rb8 12 Ba2 N5 13 Ng3 Bg6 14 Qe2 O-O 15 Nf3 16 Qd4 Qd4 16 N4 Bb7 17 Bc4 N6 9 Be3 Nf6 9 13 e6 10 Ne6 Bc6 11 Nd2 Nd7 12 Rcl yields White a slight end-game superiority.

After 4 Bc3 Nf6 5 Ne3, Black can try 5...Ng4 6 Bc4 e5, yet 7 Qb3 Qd7 8 O-O-O e9 9 Nf3 Bc5 10 Qb5 Bb6 11 Nd4 Nd4 12 Bb4 e5 13 Qa1 gives White the upper hand.

Lautier postponed 12...Q-O in fear of an attack on his king following 13 O-O-O. His 12...b5 prepared a counterattack that discouraged 13 O-O-O.

Timman's exchange, 18 Nd6 cd, gave him the bishop-pair and prepared the way for him to attack on the c file. After 19 b4, Lautier could not the c file. After 19 b4, Lautier could not the c file. After 19 b4, Lautier could not the c file.



Position after 57...Kg7

to infiltrate with 31 Qd4! Rb3 32 Rb1 Rb1 33 Nb1.

Timman simplified with 39 Qb2 Nd3 40 Bc3 Qd3 and expelled the black queen with 45 Qb2 Qd7. But, his winning process did not become clear until Lautier omitted 47...b4 in favor of the irrelevant 47...Ke7, which permitted Timman to bind the b5 pawn with 48 b4!

After 57...Kg7, Timman capped his fine technique with 58 Ne6! Kg6 59 Qe2 Kh6 60 Qg3 Qb2 61 Kh3. Seeing that 61...Bg6 62 Qd6 f5 63 Qh7 leads to 64 Ng5mate, Lautier gave up.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

	Black	White	Black	White
1 d4	d5	31 Qd4	Rb3	Rb1
2 c4	c6	32 Rb1	Rb1	33 Nb1
3 e4	e5	34 Qb2	Nd3	35 Qb2
4 Bc3	Nf6	36 Bc3	Qd3	37 Qb2
5 Ne3	Ng4	38 Bc4	e5	39 Qb2
6 Bc4	e5	40 Bc3	Qd3	41 Qb2
7 Qb3	Qd7	42 Qb2	Qd7	43 Qb2
8 O-O	Be7	44 Qb2	Qd7	45 Qb2
9 O-O-O	Be7	46 Qb2	Qd7	47 Qb2
10 Be3	Qd7	48 b4		49 Qb2
11 a3	Rb8	50 Qb2		51 Qb2
12 Ba2	N5	52 Qb2		53 Qb2
13 Ng3	Bg6	54 Qb2		55 Qb2
14 Qe2	O-O	56 Qb2		57 Qb2
15 Nf3	Qd4	58 Ne6		59 Qe2
16 Qd4	Qd4	60 Qg3		61 Kh3
17 Bc4	N6	62 Qd6		63 Qh7
18 Nd6	cd	64 Ng5		65 Qd7
19 b4		66 Qd7		67 Qd7
20 N4	Bb7	68 Qd7		69 Qd7
21 Bc4	N6	70 Qd7		71 Qd7
22 Bb5	ab	72 Qd7		73 Qd7
23 Re6	Yd6	74 Qd7		75 Qd7
24 Qd4	Qd4	76 Qd7		77 Qd7
25 Qd4	Qd4	78 Qd7		79 Qd7
26 Qd4	Qd4	80 Qd7		81 Qd7



## SPOT THE REFUGEE

There he is. Fourth row, second from the left. The one with the moustache. Obvious really.

Maybe not. The unsavoury-looking character you're looking at is more likely to be your average neighbourhood slob with a grubby vest and a weekend's stubble on his chin.

And the real refugee could just as easily be the clean-cut fellow on his left. You see, refugees are just like you and me.

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UNHCR is a strictly humanitarian organization funded only by voluntary contributions. Currently it is responsible for more than 19 million refugees around the world.

UNHCR Public Information  
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1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



## Black Models: The Cover Gap

By Jill Hudson  
Washington Post Service

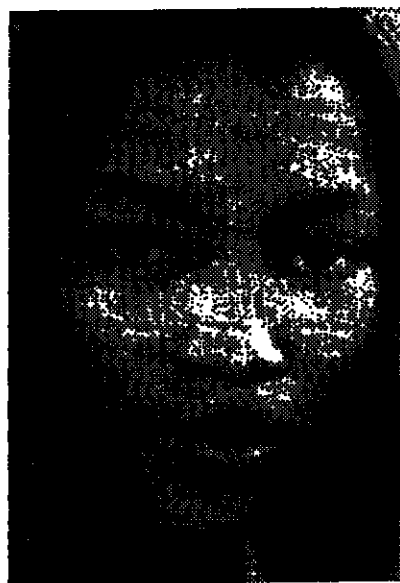
WASHINGTON — Here they come down the runway, a RoboCop battalion in sing-backs. Some of their first names may be familiar to those who follow fashion: Naomi, Veronica, Tyra, Beverly and Brandi. They are all black models, all big stars on the international catwalk circuit, and all, in the words of the American designer Byron Lars, "completely fierce."

Yet fashion shows are often attended only by the fashion elite: press, photographers, buyers, a sprinkling of amateur but hard-core dandies who appreciate the jazz of the whole thing. And as fiery and ferocious as many black models are on the runways — all lips, walk, legs and attitude — 15 seconds of fame on a runway does not a household name make. The medium, it seems, is all wrong; it just isn't enough to make them huge, to get them on the covers of magazines, for instance.

Many black models complain of being overlooked or ignored for covers of the magazines while a white model like Daniela Feslova can grace the cover of Glamour magazine as many as five times in a 13-month period. Naomi Campbell told Cindy Crawford on a 1993 episode of MTV's "House of Style": "I hate being told, 'We can't put you on the cover of such and such a magazine because you were on the cover three years ago and we just can't have another black model on the cover right now.' I've been told that many, many times."

Some believe the multimillion-dollar contracts with a major cosmetics company, like magazine covers, are out of reach because black models are not seen as having the selling power of their white supermodel counterparts. Karen Alexander, another top black model who now has a contract with Oil of Olay, reports being offered a cosmetics contract a few years ago "and the money that they offered me was just insulting. It wasn't a quarter of what Cindy Crawford is making. I'm sure I just couldn't do it. I knew that there had to be something better."

And one or two successful black models have noticed that certain designers have purposely excluded visibly ethnic models from their runways. "I was in Europe a couple of seasons ago," Alexander says, "and some designers felt perfectly free to say that they didn't



Naomi Campbell

want to use any black girls. And they didn't."

Many black models are quick to point out that there are a few notable exceptions to the "white is right" rule. American Elle, Allure and Essence magazines stand out for featuring stories about ethnic beauty, fashion and life. "What's wonderful," says Linda Wells, editor of Allure, "is that race has generally stopped being an issue. Most of us don't choose a black model over a white one. We just say, 'Let's have a great looking model, regardless of her ethnicity.'"

Shouldn't society be ready for black models by 1994? Ellen Von Unwerth, whose photography appears regularly in the pages of Vogue, Interview and in the Guess jeans ads, admits to being "really fascinated by black models. I mean, Naomi [Campbell] is so wonderful because you can put anything on her and she looks incredible. She has the most perfect body. But it's a little racist, in a way, that you just don't see them [black models] so much. It's a bit of a scandal, really."

Issues and ethics aside, using models of color in print is now just good business. In the changing times of the United States and the world, ethnicity in all its incarnations is now

the norm. Advertisements using black models are at an all-time high, especially for cosmetics and beauty products.

And success is at least attainable these days by models of color, thanks in no small part to veterans like Naomi Sims and Beverly Johnson, photographers like Richard Avedon and Steven Meisel, and fashion designers like Givenchy, Yves Saint Laurent and Issey Miyake who regularly (and sometimes exclusively) have used black models on their runways and as their house models.

The 1970s really made the difference. Models like Sims and Johnson, Bethann Hardison, Norma Jean Darden, Donyelle Luna, Pat Cleveland, Grace Jones and Iman were everywhere: runways, magazines, television, advertisements. In August of 1974, Beverly Johnson became the first black model to appear on the cover of Vogue. But still, their numbers seemed large mostly because there had been none only a few years before.

Andre Leon Talley, creative director of American Vogue, says the editors at Vogue "don't push for color; we push for point of view. The number of black models on the covers reflects the culture that we live in. Black people are still a minority. These numbers reflect the way of the world. Society just isn't ready for it on a frequent basis."

Woody Hochstetler, fashion editor of Esquire magazine, says: "At the top of the pyramid of the fashion world, there are just a few people who have a very rarefied aesthetic sense. It all comes down to what they like, girls that are their 'types.' It's these style mavens who make all of the decisions about what they think is beautiful."

The phenomenal success of models such as Kate Moss and Kristen McMenamy, both "nontraditional" white models who have graced the covers of Vogue and Bazaar, points to what some fashion editors see as a wider range of "acceptable" beauty. Liz Tilberis, editor of Harper's Bazaar, thinks America can and will slowly call for a broader representation of beauty.

"This business is about evolution and change. You have to go with the moment," she says, her crisp British accent punching each carefully thought-out word. "We always want to find someone who is extraordinary-looking. I walk down the street every day and see gorgeous-looking black girls. Somehow, there just isn't the right step ladder to get to those girls out there. They're there, though."

## Creative Menswear From Tokyo

By Joan Frawley Desmond

TOKYO — There's the "famous person" suit, a vermilion ensemble with a Nehru collar. There's the black polyurethane "creative person" suit, designed for the established artist who likes to flaunt his success. And the hooded "trick jacket" suit for the striving auteur desirous of projecting a dynamic image. And, finally, the washed gray-blue wool suit: "A businessman can wear this," we are advised. Excuse me, a businessman in Tokyo? Yes, minus the combat boots and the brown rayon shirt that were used as accessories for the show in Paris. And, yes, minus the relaxed fabric and sensuous drape of the design.

Japanese salarymen, who typically exhibit a lifetime commitment to sober navy-blue wool suits, are unlikely to set foot in the ultra-cool flagship store of Masamoto Yamaji, the Tokyo-based menswear designer.

Yamaji uses luxurious fabrics and high-tech textiles to make suits and separates that convey the individuality, creativity — and success — of the wearer. Customers usually work in advertising, the arts or entertainment, where being stylish is part of the job description.

The designer likes to combine polyester with cashmere and silk, creating a slightly unbalanced layered look that, in his words, "is practical and understated." Compared with better-known avant-garde Japanese designers like Yohji Yamamoto, the look is indeed "understated." But in the context of traditional Japanese corporate culture, Yamaji's suits are nothing short of subversive.

"People feel you lack caution and sense if you overdo it and wear



Masamoto Yamaji: a slightly unbalanced layered look.

something that sticks out in the office. It has to do with harmony between people," he said. Yamaji, 42, wearing the day's take on a "creative person" suit: black polyester jacket and trousers, black T-shirt, big black shoes, and an extra-long black cashmere scarf cradling his round face.

Most designers on the cutting edge of style might be expected to downplay or ignore the concerns of the humble salaryman, but Yamaji takes mainstream fashion seriously. He made his name as the head designer of Japan's top sportswear line, Intermzzo, grossing \$120 million in annual sales for its manufacturer, D'Urban.

Ten years ago he left Intermzzo to strike out on his own, building a pricey line "aimed at the creative lifestyle." Still, while he relishes the thrill of developing a personalized approach to menswear and breaking into the competitive world of international fashion, he has not forgotten his early success at D'Urban.

Within the next year, he will launch a joint venture with a large men's suit manufacturer, producing some designs that will fall within the range of acceptable office wear.

"My MA-JI Masamoto brand

will be designed for adults who value a sense of freedom," he said. "It's not a conservative-liberal split, because the suits will have a classical feel. There will be both the traditional type of navy wool suit, as well as suits using the distinctive, high-tech fabrics — like polyurethane — that are part of my present collection. 'Some of the trendy details will be dropped, but my silhouette, with the feeling of the body underneath, will remain.'"

RETAIL fashion has taken a puzzling in Tokyo, and many would argue that the mid-1990s is no time to launch a new clothing line, whether couture or mass market. Yamaji acknowledges the dangers, but he has confidence in his feel for clothing trends.

"When I first began designing sportswear, there was no market for leisure clothes," he said. "Intermzzo helped to create that market. Growth in that area has stopped now, but there is a lot of opportunity for designers who make clothes that serve a double purpose, clothes that you can wear to the office and on the weekend."

Yamaji is banking on a shift "toward more comfortable clothes: a jacket-based style that allows for

layering and for a flexible approach, depending on the occasion and the season." Once a Japanese man in his 30s or 40s has invested in a couple of suits, he can "try to make the basic elements more fashionable by adding trendy elements, such as a scarf or boots — touches that make the look age specific."

Yamaji, who also earns considerable income as a fashion marketing consultant, approaches economic upheaval in Japan as an opportunity for a far-sighted designer.

"I'm seeing increased social fragmentation according to economic class," he predicted. "The fashion market will have more divisions and subdivisions, with throwaway fashion at the bottom."

Taking the lead from Western designers who have developed "bridge" collections of accessible, midpriced clothing, Yamaji wants to design for every segment of Japan's shifting retail market, including the discount stores that are emerging as a high-growth business.

The designer seems confident about his marketing strategy for Japan, but he concedes that his high-end, "creative person" suits attract a much greater following among foreign customers. Grossing more than \$3 million in annual sales, 80 percent of his profits from the Masamoto line come from abroad.

The designer launched his first Paris show in 1991. Since then, he has struggled to carve out a niche for himself as an international designer offering a "unique combination of classical and avant-garde fashion, appealing to a wide age group."

Boutiques carrying the Masamoto line are scattered throughout the United States, Europe and Asia, and the designer's suits have been snapped up by rockers and celebrities. Peter Gabriel wore a Masamoto design to the Grammy Awards, while Little Richard and Michael Jackson are among Yamaji's "famous people" customers.

In Japan, the designer is likely to face an uphill struggle to develop a clientele for his high-end suits. He is prepared for that battle and remains committed to his original design concept. "Here in Japan there are those who want to be the same as everybody, and those who want to be different. I want to design for those who want to be different."

Joan Frawley Desmond is a journalist based in Tokyo.



An Yves Saint Laurent design in "Fellini: Costumes and Fashion."

## Fellini, Costumes And Art Of Illusion

Designers Join In a Tribute To the Master

By Ken Shulman

PRATO, Italy — What's in a dress? When the answer to that question is Anita Ekberg, and particularly a young, full-figured Anita Ekberg wading voluptuously in Rome's Trevi Fountain, the contents of that dress tend decidedly toward immortality.

Along with an eye for the surreal, an ear for the absurd and a nose for the ridiculous, the late Federico Fellini also had a strong sense of costume and dress in his films. The clothes his characters wore in his films were often as important as the lines they spoke, or as the settings in which they spoke them.

In re-creating the atmospheres of ancient Rome, 18th-century Venice and of his native city of Rimini in the 1930s, Fellini was particularly attentive to costume; of the director's films' six Academy Awards, three were in the best-costume category. Clothes frequently made the man in his films, and his characters' costumes could be as eloquent and idiosyncratic as their faces and mannerisms.

Fellini's sartorial splendor is now celebrated at a show at Prato's Luigi Pecci Museum of Contemporary Art. Conceived and realized by the Florentine designer Samuele Mazza and featuring costumes from many of Fellini's most memorable films, the show re-creates the elegant and often decadent atmosphere that personified the director's singular film universe.

From Ginevra Masina's tattered hat and topcoat in "La Strada" (1954), to Ekberg's black satin wrapper in "La Dolce Vita" (1960), to Donald Sutherland's lace-fringed cape in "Casanova" (1976), the Prato show evokes a shade of the delightful absurdity and heterogeneous excesses that animated all of Fellini's works.

"I have always been attracted to an ecumenical art, to an art that communicates," Mazza said. "And I believe that Fellini did much to humanize our world, to show that all sorts of people could coexist here."

A S A tie-in to the textile town that is hosting the show, Mazza and his collaborators have chosen to exhibit a series of garments from leading designers — many of which were created specifically for this exhibit — who have drawn their inspiration from Fellini. The aim is to demonstrate the osmotic link between cinema and fashion and to examine Fellini's specific contribution to contemporary garment design.

"Cinema is the art of illusion," writes Franca Sozzani in the catalogue. "And fashion feeds itself as well on dreams, on memories, on fantasy, on suggestions, on emotions. Both materialize the idealized vision that the artist has of the real. In this sense Fellini is one of the greatest creators of fashion and fashions that cinema has ever produced."

Dolce & Gabbana are represented by several creations based on the 18th-century Venetian costumes from "Casanova," elegant, ample overgarments full of folds, lace and ruffles. Working out of the grotesque sideshow ambience that Fellini conjured up in so many of his films, Calugi e Giannelli have contributed two semi-transparent dresses with grossly oversized hips and bust.

Taking their inspiration from the church scenes in Fellini's "Roma" (1972), Gianfranco Ferré and Kitzia present a sort of clerical chic, transforming the unsexed sheer red cardinal's uniform into a flattering billboard of femininity.

Ottavio Missoni, Yves Saint Laurent, and Moschino's creations are visual echoes of Fellini's "The Clowns" (1970), colorful counterpoints of style and strong colors. With two floral, transparent housedresses worn open to reveal undergarments that are a cross between prostitute-chic and circus-performer costumes, Gianni Versace marries two important Fellini themes in his contribution to the show.

THE most engaging part of the Fellini exhibit, however, is its physical structure. Designed by the Milan-based architect Massimo Vignelli, a wide, well-lit runway — raised 150 centimeters off the ground — passes through the entire exhibit.

The Fellini costumes and designer garments are displayed on opposite sides of the runway, set on faceless busts and mannequins that are suspended from the ceiling on nearly invisible wires. The runway transforms the visitor from spectator to protagonist as he walks like a model down the aisle, with Fellini's and fashion's evocative creations hovering like well-chad, bodiless ghosts about him.

"Fellini: Costumes and Fashion" runs through May 16.

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

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# BUSINESS

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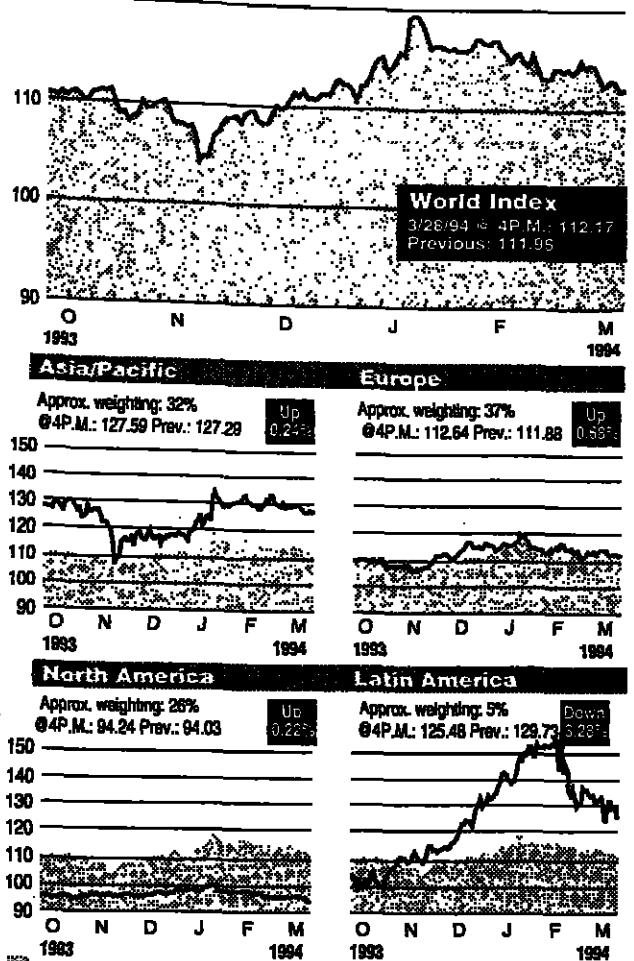
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## THE TRIB INDEX: 112.17

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top listed companies in each country, weighted by market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Index	Mar. 29	Mar. 28	% Change	Index	Mar. 29	Mar. 28	% Change
Energy	109.51	111.53	-1.81	Capital Goods	112.74	112.55	+0.17
Utilities	123.40	123.33	+0.06	Raw Materials	122.94	122.59	+0.29
Finance	116.10	115.82	+0.24	Consumer Goods	98.01	97.40	+0.63
Services	118.94	118.42	+0.44	Miscellaneous	128.12	128.90	-0.61

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## Europeans Revive the City-State

### In Technology Era, Development Ignores Borders

By William Drozdiak

LYON — A resurrection of city-states and regions is quietly transforming Europe's political and economic landscape, diminishing the influence of national governments and redrawing the Continental map of power for the 21st century.

As the revolution wrought by information highways, rapid means of travel and global capital flows gathers momentum, the traditional dominance of capitals such as Paris, Rome and London is being challenged by provinces whose location and infrastructure seem better adapted to modern demands.

With remarkable speed, the areas surrounding Lyon, Milan, Stuttgart and Barcelona have emerged as four motors driving European integration. Since signing a cooperation pact in 1988, officials of the four areas have parlayed their skilled work forces and affluent markets into a partnership that transcends national loyalties.

These poles of prosperity are pulling in investment and calling for greater autonomy. Some say they could transform the political structure of Europe by creating a new kind of Hanseatic League of thriving city-states. (The Hanseatic League was an alliance of northern port cities in Europe whose commercial success enabled them to become sovereign entities in the 15th and 16th centuries.)

Stuttgart, capital of Baden-Württemberg, one of Germany's wealthiest regions, has considerable autonomy in the country's decentralized political system and has started to seek partners abroad.

Milan, the capital of the Lombardy region that has long served as Italy's industrial base, is also the home of the Northern League led by Umberto Bossi. Capitalizing on voter dismay at Italy's corruption scandals and objections to government spending on big projects in the poorer south of the country, Mr. Bossi has built solid support in Milan for his call to break Italy into three autonomous regions.

Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia, has long had substantial political autonomy in Spain and now wants the power to raise and

**These regional alliances could transform the structure of Europe by creating a modern version of the Hanseatic League.**

keep its own share of income tax away from Madrid. The city turned north to build a bustling economic triangle with Toulouse and Montpellier in France.

Lyon, France's second city, is developing into a center of one of Europe's fastest-growing regions by building links with Geneva and Turin. Lyon now does twice as much business with northern Italy as with Paris. The trend is expected to accelerate when a high-speed train tunnel is completed through the Alps, cutting travel time from Lyon to Turin to 70 minutes.

While talk of political autonomy from Paris is muted compared to its other regional partners, Lyon is slowly asserting its own independence as the capital of the Rhône-Alpes region.

It now operates nine offices abroad, as far away as Toronto and Shanghai, to carve out its own foreign commercial policy.

"In a way, Europe is returning to its roots by building again on the regions," said Jean Chennin, director of Lyon's Chamber of Commerce. "The Romans settled here because access to the rivers and roads made it a natural base for their empire. Business is doing it for the same reasons, and those enterprises are the key building blocks of Europe, not national governments."

The process was hastened by the European Union's announcement that it wanted to tear down national barriers by the end of 1992. Instead of worrying about delays and documents at frontiers, companies could concentrate on locating production and distribution centers close to their customers.

"It was a race to get to the hottest points on the map," recalled Jean-Louis Ouellette, distribution director for Ikea, the Swedish furniture chain with more than 120 stores in 25 countries. "We wanted to serve as many places in Europe as possible within 24 hours, and we think we found the most strategic spot." Ikea executives pored over charts and maps until they settled on a piece of land for their main warehouse near Lyon's Satolas airport, which offered express train connections and a modern highway system that put it within about five hours of affluent metropolitan centers in three countries: Paris, Barcelona and Turin.

Other European cities also are reaching across borders for new economic partnerships. Antwerp and Rotterdam have forged an alliance

See REGIONS, Page 13

## U.S. Digs In on Worker Rights at GATT

By Alan Friedman

PARIS — The United States is threatening to hold up the declaration next month that will formally seal the Uruguay Round of GATT world trade talks unless other member nations agree to discuss what Washington sees as unfair trade advantages for countries that export cheap goods thanks to poor working conditions.

Officials in Washington and Geneva said Monday that America would not agree to the final ministerial declaration in Marrakech, Morocco, on April 15 unless it contained language introducing the so-

cial objective of protecting workers' rights into the context of free trade.

While the Marrakech declaration will be largely symbolic, the United States is also prepared to hold up the work of the preparatory committee that is supposed to pave the way for the launch next year of the World Trade Organization, the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, U.S. officials said.

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, has been telephoning his counterparts around the world in an effort to make sure the issue is placed on the GATT agenda, an aide said.

John Schmidt, chief Uruguay Round negotiator for the United States, said in an interview on Monday that it would be sufficient for ministers in Marrakech to simply instruct the World Trade Organization to study the issue of labor standards in connection with trade. But he warned that having proposed the agenda item last week and again on Monday at meetings of the heads of delegations to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the U.S. would not back down.

He acknowledged that the proposal had gotten a cool reception but said: "We've put the issue on the table, and we're not about to fold."

Any agreement to pursue the workers' rights issue requires the consensus of all GATT parties, he noted.

The United States, Mr. Schmidt said, would "not accept the final declaration or preparatory committee documents at Marrakech without some language."

If no agreement is reached at the final meeting of delegation heads in Geneva on Wednesday, he added, "then we will go down to the wire and talk about this in Marrakech."

Many developing countries are openly hostile to the U.S. initiative and say they need the new revenues

See GATT, Page 10

## Time, U S West See Opportunity In Japan Cable

By Steven Brill

TOKYO — In a project pointing to a substantial role for the country in networks offering multi-media services, In contrast, heavy-handed regulation has stunted development of the industry in Japan, where fewer than 5 percent of homes receive cable, compared with 60 percent in the United States, and 80 percent of the country's cable operators are losing money.

In December, in an effort to revitalize the sector, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications indicated it would raise the level of equity foreign companies could hold in cable systems to 33 percent from 20 percent. In addition, it said it would permit cable operators, now limited to single villages, to service broader areas and merge with other companies. Moreover, cable operators will be allowed to offer telephone services.

The project would mark the first time foreign companies had taken equity stakes in a Japanese cable television network and the first joint undertaking by Itochu and Toshiba since they bought a combined 13 percent stake in Time Warner Entertainment, a subsidiary of Time Warner, for \$1 billion in 1992.

The new project remains at the "feasibility study" stage, Itochu said Monday. But an outline calls for an investment of roughly 40 billion yen (\$380 million) to build 10 cable television stations that would reach an audience of 2 million viewers. The operation also would provide video-on-demand and other interactive services and could begin as soon as early 1995.

The U.S. companies have offered to take a stake in a loss-ridden cable system in Chofu, west of Tokyo, which is now 72 percent owned by Itochu.

The participation of Time Warner, the second-largest cable television operator in the United States, underscores a recognition that foreign expertise in programming, management and technology is essential to rehabilitating Japan's deeply indebted and underdeveloped cable television industry.

It also highlights a determination by the government to promote competition in the industry and narrow the competitive gap with the United States in the multi-media field. "They will bend over backwards to get things going," said Joseph Osha, an analyst at Baring Securities (Japan). "Their willingness to deal with Americans is driven by their need to catch up."

Japanese officials and executives have grown increasingly anxious as they watched American entertain-

## Olivetti Wins Cellular Contract As Stocks Surge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — A consortium led by Olivetti SpA won a tender for Italy's second cellular telephone license, the government said Monday, just an hour before the head of a company in a rival consortium scored an electoral triumph.

The venture, called Omnitel-Pronto Italia, is 55.5 percent-owned by Olivetti and includes Bell Atlantic Corp., PacTel Corp., the cellular unit being spun off by Pacific Telesis Group, and Mannesmann AG. The group was chosen over United SpA, led by Fiat SpA and Fininvest SpA, the media concern owned by Silvio Berlusconi, the frontrunner in Italy's general elections.

The perception that Mr. Berlusconi's rightist alliance was likely to win the election sent stocks up sharply, with the MIB index in Milan gaining 4 percent, to 1,104. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

## No 'Blue-Green' Protectionism, Please

By Reginald Dale

WASHINGTON — How times have changed. Not so long ago, it was politically correct to regard developing countries as victims of exploitation by a sinister coalition of big business and Western governments — notably the imperialistic United States.

Fashionable leftists in Europe and America liked to compare Third World nations to oppressed 19th-century industrial workers, struggling to unite against immoral bosses to improve their meager standards of living.

Now the boot is on the other foot. Most developing and ex-communist nations are rapidly adopting Western capitalism and many have moved even further right than the West in embracing the market economy. If the 19th century is any guide, some of them look more like the robber barons.

Now it is developing-country governments that stand accused of collusion with multinational corporations. They are charged with exploiting their own workers through low wages and dismal labor conditions, and flouting environmental standards, in order to drain jobs from the West.

In last year's debate over the North American Free Trade Agreement in the United States, Mexico was more often cast as a villain than a victim. The strongest advocate of what Leon Brittan of the European Commission calls the politically correct approach to trade is now none other than the United States.

Washington is pressing for developing countries to abide by stricter labor and environmental rules — or risk possible trade penalties. The plan is understandably being

resisted by many developing countries as an assault on their national sovereignty.

Of course, this is not pure American altruism — as you might deduce from the fact that the French government is taking much the same line.

At one level the aims are eminently worthy, but the underlying motivation is economic self-interest — to protect American, or French, industries from low-price competition by raising the cost of doing business in developing countries.

The idea is that labor and environmental standards be enforced through the trading system, that it be permissible to apply trade sanctions against countries guilty of the new sins of social dumping and of eco-dumping — or at least to raise duties against their exports.

Of course this is a Pandora's Box of protectionism, the opening of which could vastly extend the scope for impeding imports. One only has to look at how well-intended traditional anti-dumping provisions have been twisted to serve protectionist purposes.

But it would be a mistake for free traders to turn their backs on these demands. As Daniel C. Esty of the Institute for International Economics warns in the latest issue of *Economic Insights* magazine, if legitimate environmental concerns are not promptly addressed, "the cause of free trade, particularly in the United States, risks an assault by environmentalists and, troublingly, protectionists in green garb." There will be protectionists in blue-collar garb, too.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, is already promising a new bill he calls "Blue and Green 301" — modeled on Section 301 of U.S. trade law, which calls for sanctions against alleged unfair trade practices. The bill, he says, would penalize countries that "abuse their workers and misuse the environment."

Few reasonable people would want the rules of world trade to be set by Mr. Gephardt and his protectionist friends. Nor, as new multilateral rules take shape, should one country be allowed to force its standards on others.

Far better to work out a sensible international approach before the more extreme ideas take hold and free trade gets a bad name.

It should be possible to design environmental rules that do not destroy the comparative economic advantage of developing countries, cannot be used for protectionist purposes and do not prevent countries trying to fight poverty from choosing their own legitimate policy priorities.

There is nothing wrong with trade penalties in clear cases where countries are polluting their neighbors or breaching international conventions.

Interfering with labor practices is far more dangerous, particularly if it involves an attempt to equalize wages. But there are obvious areas where tighter enforcement is desirable, in limiting child labor, for example.

It is urgent to reconcile demands for politically correct trade with continuing progress to freer trade.

## Is the Fed Jousting With Phantoms?

### Global Economy Makes It Tricky to Measure Inflation

By Louis Uchitelle

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board is putting interest rates on an upward path, for the first time since 1989, with the stated aim of controlling inflation and quelling the market's fears that it will surge in the near future. But those fears may be groundless, based as they are on theories that have worked in the past and may now be outdated.

There is little argument over the present: inflation is rising at an annual rate of only 3 percent, as measured by the consumer price index, which is as mild as inflation has ever been over most of the last 15 years.

But the mild inflation rate today has not quieted the fears that the U.S. economy will soon be operating at full capacity, running short of factory space, materials, machinery and workers to produce all that people want to buy.

"Everything may seem fine now, but we are in fact approaching a level of full employment and capacity utilization that would represent a point at which the inflation rate could be expected to climb," said William Dudley, an economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Mr. Dudley's view, shared widely in financial and economic circles, is grounded in two theories about the causes of inflation that originated in

an era when the U.S. economy was largely self-contained.

They have not been fully tested in today's more global economy, when a factory in Singapore or Japan or Mexico can supply an American consumer as easily as one in Ohio or North Carolina — making the foreign factories and their workers in effect part of America's production capacity.

One of these theories holds that the gross domestic product, the value of all the goods and services produced in the United States in a given year, can increase by only about 3 percent annually over a period of several years without using up the available factory space, materials and labor.

If the expansion is persistently greater than 3 percent, then the nation will run out of capacity, and Americans will find themselves competing to buy more goods and services than corporate America has the capacity to produce, bidding up prices in the process. Since last summer, the GDP has been expanding by much more than an annual rate of 3 percent.

The second theory, more important than the first, holds that when the unemployment rate gets down to about 6.5 percent, then the country runs out of qualified workers, and companies have to raise wages to attract people. Prices then rise to offset the higher labor costs, and inflation increases.

The unemployment rate, which has been falling for nearly two years, was at 6.5 percent in February, suggesting to many economists that the nation is running short of workers and the bidding up of wages may soon begin.

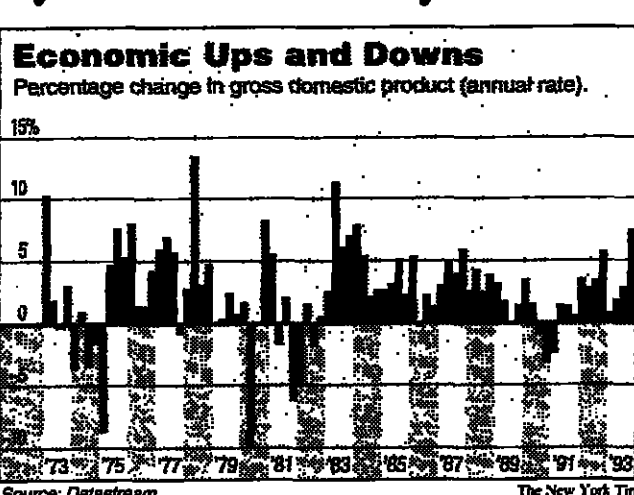
"We are essentially at full employment today," said Martin Feldstein of Harvard University, head of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

For the last five years, the problems of measuring capacity have been left pretty much to the academics. As long as the national economy was either in recession or growing weakly, no one doubted that the nation was operating well below full capacity, whatever that might be.

Indeed, the Fed spent those years lowering interest rates to encourage people to borrow and spend on credit, and thus use more of the country's idle resources, especially its idle workers.

But as inflation fears have taken shape — fanned by the Fed's decision in early February to push up interest rates — the debate about whether the economy was close to full capacity has moved to center stage.

The statistics that measure capacity



Source: Datastream

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	March 28	March 29	% Change	Eurocurrency Deposits	March 28	March 29	% Change
Australia	1.62	1.61	-0.62	1-month	3 1/4	3 1/4	0.00
Belgium	36.5	36.5	0.00	3-month	3 3/4	3 3/4	0.00
Canada	0.67	0.67	0.00	6-month	4 1/4	4 1/4	0.00
France	16.6	16.6	0.00	1-year	5 1/4	5 1/4	0.00
Germany	1.36	1.36	0.00	1-month	5 1/4	5 1/4	0.00
Italy	1.36	1.36	0.00	3-month	5 3/4	5 3/4	0.00
Japan	163.2	163.2	0.00	6-month	6 1/4	6 1/4	0.00
Netherlands	2.20	2.20	0.00	1-year	7 1/4	7 1/4	0.00
Spain	166.3	166.3	0.00	1-month	7 1/4	7 1/4	0.00
Sweden	8.46	8.46	0.00	3-month	7 3/4	7 3/4	0.00
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	0.00	6-month	8 1/4	8 1/4	0.00
UK	1.60	1.60	0.00	1-year	9 1/4	9 1/4	0.00
US Dollar	1.00	1.00	0.00				

## Household Debt Haunts U.S. Expansion

By Keith Bradsher

WASHINGTON — New figures from the Federal Reserve Board show a weak spot in the U.S. economic expansion: the heavy burden of debt being carried by the working middle class.

While the household finances of the rich and elderly have returned to normal levels, middle-class families remain stuck with unusually high debt payments as a proportion of their income, according to the Fed figures. Families that are not rich or old are paying nearly a quarter of their income to creditors, up substantially from levels in previous economic expansions.

That high debt, resulting from stagnating wages while low interest rates have encouraged families to borrow, means consumers are ready to cut spending at any sign of economic trouble.

But it is consumer spending that is fueling the expansion, and economists worry that over-stretched middle-class families could put a powerful brake on the economy.

Further, many savings are in retirement plans, which allow people to save money on income taxes but impose stiff penalties for early withdrawal. This reduces families' financial flexibility — they are unlikely to dip into savings to continue spending when to do so is difficult and expensive.

"What seems to be one of the best of times financially for our country as a whole stands, in

contrast, to what is arguably one of the riskiest times that large parts of the household sector have faced in many years," said Lawrence B. Lindsey, a Fed governor who analyzed the figures in a speech in Baltimore earlier this month.

"I believe that the household sector poses one of the most serious risks to the continuation of this recovery."

Interest payments and repayments of principal claim an unusually high proportion of household incomes for families that earn less than \$200,000 a year and have no one old enough to qualify for Social Security or Medicare.

These payments by middle-class families consumed 22.9 percent of these households' after-tax income last year, down from a peak of 25.9 percent in 1990, but still far above the average in the 1960s and 1970s of a little under 18 percent, according to Mr. Lindsey.

By contrast, when elderly and wealthy families are included, the debt service burden for all households fell last year to 16.2 percent, only slightly higher than levels in the 1960s and 1970s.

For middle-class Americans, wages and salaries have stagnated. But rising financial markets and government assistance programs, like Social Security and Medicare, have increased the incomes of the affluent and the old in recent years.

Some prominent academic and Wall Street economists agree with Mr. Lindsey's concerns.

"The rate of consumer spending is not sustain-







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**Monday's Prices**  
 NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.  
 This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
 updated twice a year.

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1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170
1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188
1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206
1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224
1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242
1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296
1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314
1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332
1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350
1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368
1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386
1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404
1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422
1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440
1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452						

12 Month	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	50	100s	High	Low	Latest	Open
15	15	15	2.32	2.32	11	11	11	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	57	57	57	57

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld Pct	52 Wk	High	Low	Lowest Div
1927	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1928	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1929	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1930	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1931	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1932	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1933	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1934	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1935	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1936	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1937	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1938	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1939	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1940	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1941	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1942	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1943	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1944	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1945	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1946	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1947	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1948	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1949	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1950	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1951	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1952	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1953	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1954	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1955	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1956	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1957	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1958	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1959	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1960	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1961	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1962	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1963	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1964	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1965	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1966	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1967	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1968	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1969	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1970	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1971	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
1972	100	75	Amalgamated	4.16	2.7	100	100	75	1.00
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क्र.सं.	विवरण	प्रमाण	मूल्य	कुल
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**Monday's 3 p.m.**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

No	Host	Div	Yld	PE	Ss		High	Low	Lusted	Crage
					1965	1966				
A										
934	934 AMA Str	42	42	7	9	854	854	-	-	-
935	935 1494 LC	-	-	30	995	30	30	-	-	-
936	936 1494 LC w/et	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
937	937 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
938	938 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
939	939 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
940	940 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
941	941 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
942	942 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
943	943 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
944	944 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
945	945 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
946	946 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
947	947 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
948	948 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
949	949 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
950	950 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
951	951 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
952	952 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
953	953 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
954	954 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
955	955 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
956	956 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
957	957 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
958	958 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
959	959 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
960	960 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
961	961 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
962	962 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
963	963 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
964	964 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
965	965 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
966	966 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
967	967 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
968	968 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
969	969 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
970	970 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
971	971 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
972	972 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
973	973 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
974	974 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-
975	975 1494 AAC	-	-	16	19	104	104	-	-	-

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79%	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2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GERMANY

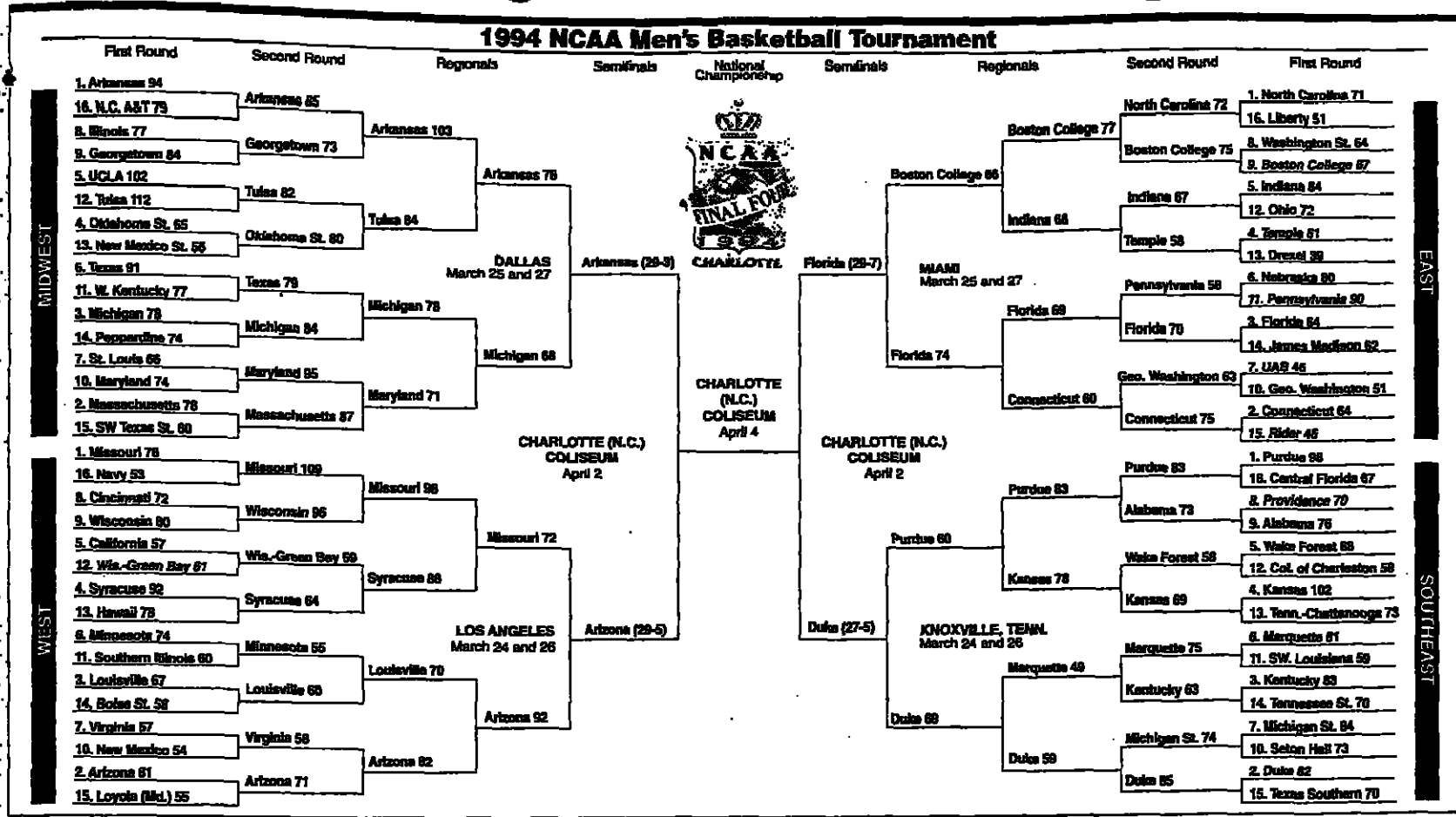






# SPORTS

## Stopping Michigan, Arkansas Completes the NCAA Final Four Grid



By Steve Berkowitz

Washington Post Service

**DALLAS** — In the morning, he won national coach of the year honors. In the afternoon, his team earned a place in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament Final Four. Then he got to celebrate it all with the president.

"That's one heck of a day, fellows," Arkansas coach, Nolan Richardson, said. "One heck of a day."

That it was for Richardson and the Razorbacks, who defeated Michigan, 76-66, Sunday in the NCAA tournament Midwest regional final before a crowd that included President Bill Clinton. Richardson said he thought Clinton was "as proud of his Hogs as I was." Richardson also was named Naismith national coach of the year by the Atlanta Tipoff Club.

"I think that's what it's all about," he said. "When you become a Hog — a Razorback — they can cut you open, and you're going to bleed little pigs. That's just the way it is."

This is the way it was Sunday, as Arkansas joined East regional champion Florida in what will be the first Final Four with two Southeastern Conference teams.

After making its first six shots and falling behind by 5-1 and 8-3, the top-seeded Razorbacks (29-3) made another of the lopsided runs that have been carrying them all

season. They outscored third-seeded Michigan 20-1 during a span of a little more than six minutes, building a 23-9 lead they managed to defend the rest of the way.

It was Arkansas's 13th consecutive victory in Dallas, where it won the 1989, '90 and '91 Southwest Conference tournaments before moving to the SEC as well as the 1990 NCAA tournament Midwest regional championship.

The Razorbacks will play West regional champion Arizona in a national semifinal Saturday in Charlotte, North Carolina.

"This is a hard time for Michigan basketball," said the junior guard Jalen Rose, a part of the Fab Five recruiting class that led Michigan to the last two national championship games only to lose both. "We've been spoiled by making the finals the last two years."

The third-seeded Wolverines (24-8) did make a composed — and nearly successful — comeback. They patiently and repeatedly worked the ball inside to junior center Juwan Howard, who totaled 30 points and 13 rebounds after committing two fouls during the game's first minute-and-a-half. (He was named the regional's most outstanding player.)

Although they never tied the score after Arkansas's early rally, they did have two chances to do so during the game's last five minutes.

With the score 63-61 and a little less than five minutes to play, Rose

made a steal and took off on a fast break. With open teammates trailing him, he missed an off-balance shot from the lane.

"I saw my teammate there, but that was a three-foot shot I make 99 percent of the time," Rose said.

With the score 71-68 and 37 seconds remaining, Robinson missed a one-and-one. But with 22 seconds left, Rose missed a three-point try. Arkansas's Scotty Thurman grabbed the rebound, was fouled and made both ends of the one-and-one.

Michigan missed 3-point tries on its next two possessions, and Arkansas's Clint McDaniels made 3-of-4 free throws to finish the game. "We're used to being on the other end, where the other team tried and tried and tried, but couldn't do it," said Fisher, whose teams remain 12-0 in NCAA tournament games decided by five points or fewer in overtime.

Arkansas came into the game having outscored its opponents by an average of nearly 20 points a game. Many teams who are used to winning so big get frustrated in situations such as the one that Michigan's subterranean handed the Razorbacks. But they remained composed.

"We knew they are an excellent ballclub and they were going to stay in the game," Thurman said. "But we're the ones going to Charlotte."

## A Touch of Magic Revives the Lakers

By Jay Privman

New York Times Service

**INGLEWOOD, California** — The Forum had become a lonely place since Magic Johnson retired as a player, and the Los Angeles Lakers slowly receded to the lower depths of the National Basketball Association's Pacific Division.

The Lakers, the hottest ticket in town during the 1980s, when they won five championships, had become an afterthought, with rows of the Forum's yellow and orange seats blooming like flowers in the desert. But the place was alive with excitement on Sunday, when Johnson made his debut as coach of the Lakers, a position to which he was named last Tuesday. The result of the game, the Lakers' 110-101 conquest of the Milwaukee Bucks, seemed almost secondary. If the Lakers were looking to generate interest in a team with a 29-3 record, they knew they needed the most popular sports figure in Los Angeles.

The Lakers had sold out only seven games last season, and this season they had but two sellouts before this game. But the Forum was packed on Sunday night.

A video highlighting Johnson's career was played before the game. Johnson was greeted by a standing ovation when he emerged from the locker room and strode onto the court.

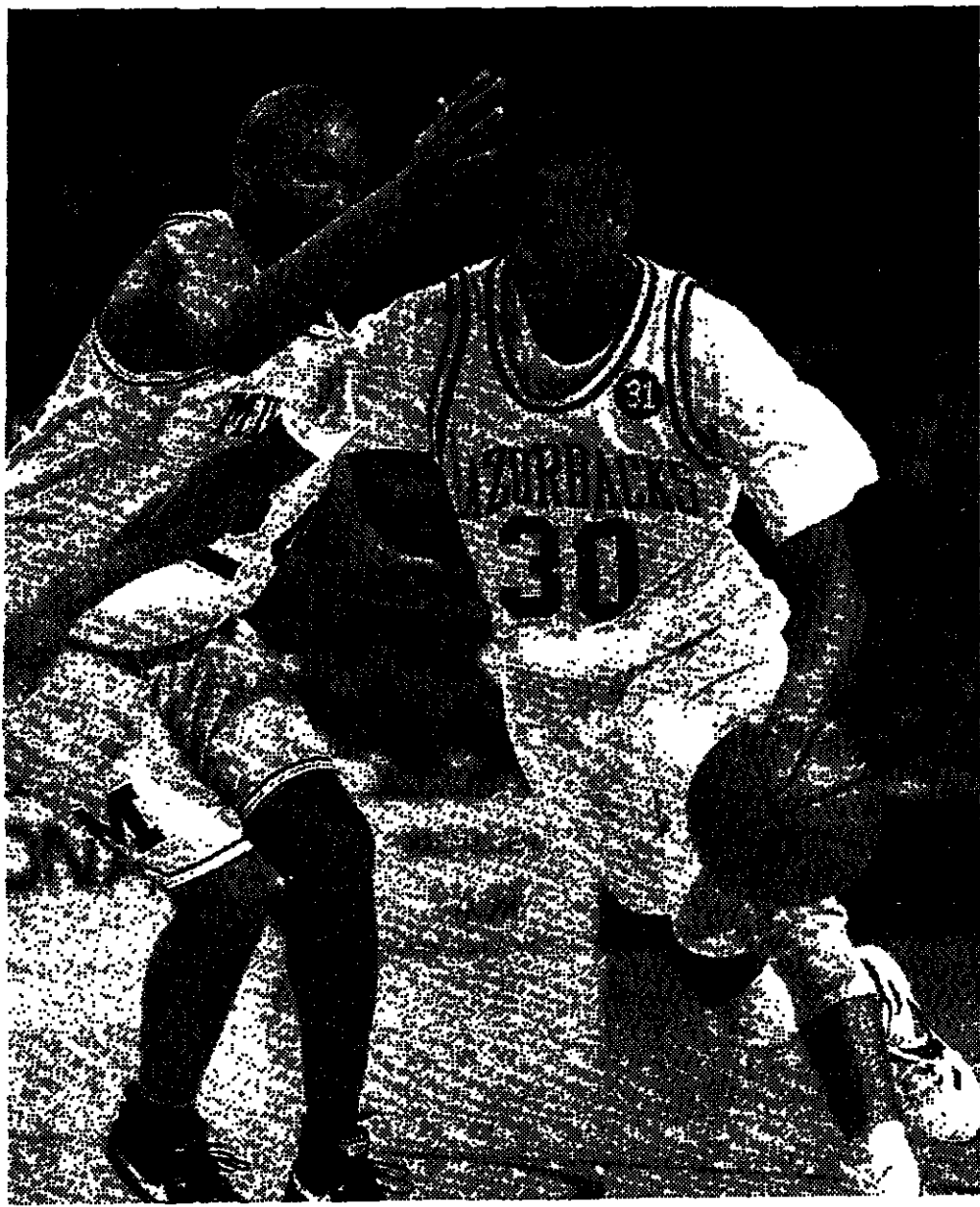
When the starting lineup was introduced, the public address announcer made it sound as though the Lakers were contending for a division title instead of a lottery pick. He passed after the Lakers' five starters were on the court, then, like a boxing ring announcer, said: "And ladies and gentlemen, introducing to you the new coach of your Los Angeles Lakers... Earvin... Magic... Johnson!"

Johnson was a bundle of nervous energy during the game. He paced constantly, shouted encouragement and often wandered onto the court when play was at the end opposite the Lakers' bench.

Johnson promised the Lakers would run, and they came out flying. The Lakers hit their first five shots, built a 30-14 lead after one quarter, were up 66-35 at the half and held a commanding 86-60 lead after three quarters before the Bucks made a rout look somewhat respectable with a late rally.

### ■ Suns Clinch Playoff Berth

Charles Barkley and Cedric Ceballos scored 20 points each and Kevin Johnson had 15 points and 15 assists as the Suns qualified for the NBA playoffs by defeating Houston, 113-98, in Phoenix on Sunday, The Associated Press reported. The Rockets trailed by as many as 17 points in the third quarter, then got as close as six, but their chances of coming back were damaged by the ejection of Hakeem Olajuwon.



Scotty Thurman charged past Michigan's Jimmy King, leading the Razorbacks into the Final Four.

## Underrated Florida Makes A Believer of Boston College

The Associated Press

**MIAMI** — For much of the season they were described as overachievers, a team without a star. It turns out the Florida Gators were just underappreciated, a team destined for the Final Four.

"People may not have had a lot of confidence in us or thought we could be a prominent team," said the junior guard Dan Cross. "But we believed in each other and here we are."

East Regional champions. Winners of a school-record 29 games. Ready to face Southeast Regional champion Duke (27-5) in Saturday's national semifinals.

"We're excited about the opportunity," Coach Lon Kruger said after Sunday's 74-66 regional final victory over Boston College. "Duke has set the standard for college basketball for the last seven, eight, 10 years. I don't think we'll be favored, but we're looking forward to it."

So what else is new? Critics and skeptics have questioned Florida all season, and even a victory over second-seeded Connecticut in the regional semifinals didn't change the opinions of some who thought the Gators were in over their heads. "These players have not been distracted at all by the low expectations," Kruger said. "We've read the papers and seen that everyone has played badly against us. We appreciate that. Today, we won a game."

And the Gators did it in convincing fashion. BC shot 38 percent and was held to just three field goals in the final 11 minutes of the game.

Craig Brown provided the spark offensively, coming off screens to make 3-pointers on three consecutive possessions to put Florida (29-

7) in control. He finished with 21 points and Andrew DeClerq, the Gators' unheralded forward, scored 16 points and grabbed 13 rebounds in his best all-around performance of the season.

"After everything we did to get here, people still doubted us," DeClerq said. "They were already saying Boston College was going to play Duke. We'd been in that position so much, it just didn't matter what people said any more."

BC, at No. 9 the lowest seed left in the tournament, finished 23-11. The Eagles reached the regional final by defeating three higher seeded opponents, including No. 1 North Carolina and No. 5 Indiana.

The team's surprising run stopped speculation about Coach Jim O'Brien's job being in jeopardy

and enabled a senior class that went 1-15 as freshmen in the Big East to go out on a positive note.

"We're trying to build a foundation for years to come," said Brown, the only senior in Florida's starting lineup.

The trip to the Final Four is the first for Florida, which has a rich football tradition but was 7-21 in basketball just four years ago — the season before Kruger arrived from Kansas State.

Brown said the Gators would get better at celebrating.

"After we cut down one net, we got in the locker room and Coach told us we forgot to cut down the other net," Brown said. "I told him, 'Hey, we're new at this.'"

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Herald Tribune

## Unsung Blue Devils Are on the Championship Road Again

By Timothy W. Smith

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Bobby Hudey and Christian Laettner left Duke for the National Basketball Association, and everyone thought that the Blue Devils were supposed to fold their Final Four road maps and be content to sit out the fun of the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

But there they were Saturday night, cutting down the nets at Thompson-Boling Arena in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the champions of the Southeast Region and headed for the Final Four in Charlotte, North Carolina, for the seventh time in the past nine years. With Durham up the road from Charlotte, Duke (27-5), which plays Florida (29-7) in the semifinals, will have what amounts to a home-court advantage for a national championship run.

The senior all-America forward Grant

Hill, after shutting down the star Purdue forward Glenn Robinson and paving the way for the Blue Devils' 69-60 victory, showed up at the postgame news conference wearing the nets around his neck. He is the last vestige of Duke's back-to-back national championship teams in 1991 and 1992, and not many people expected that he would have an experienced enough supporting cast to help Duke get back to the Final Four.

With Hurdley and Laettner gone, even Hill noticed that Duke had been relegated to nonserious consideration when it came to talk of reaching the Final Four this year. Before the start of the Southeast Region semifinal game against Marquette, Hill said that he didn't think the Blue Devils had gotten any respect or had been given a chance to make the Final Four.

"All year long we didn't get the votes in the poll," he said. "And on CBS you heard them talk about Arkansas, Carolina and

Purdue. I think maybe people were just sick of Duke."

With North Carolina, last year's national champion, and Kentucky in the same region, Duke took a back seat as a favorite to advance to the Final Four this year. But with the Tar Heels and the Wildcats eliminated in the second round, Duke, the regular-season champion in the Atlantic Coast Conference, pushed forward as a favorite.

The Duke coach, Mike Krzyzewski, was asked whether he thought he'd get to the Final Four this year with a less-talented group than he has had in the past.

"We're not devoid of talent," he said. "I know we had always had a chance. I'm a little shocked — not at this point — but looking back. When we won at Michigan and Iowa, I thought we'd be a good team, because good teams win games like that. We were the regular-season champions in the ACC. After we beat Maryland, for 10

days we were just happy to be the regular-season champions."

A blissful complacency engulfed the Blue Devils and they were beaten by Virginia in the second round of the ACC tournament. That might have given the impression that Duke wasn't ready to make a serious run for the NCAA championship.

But Hill, Antonio Lang, a senior forward, and Cherokee Parks, a junior — the upperclassmen starters — have elevated their game for the tournament. Hill averaged 17.4 points during the season, but 18 points and 6 assists during the tournament.

Lang averaged 12.4 points during the season and 17 in the tournament. Parks averaged 14.6 points during the season and 17.5 during the tournament. And the three upperclassmen starters have fed off the infectious energy and excitement of the two younger starters, Chris Collins, a sophomore guard, and Jeff Capel, a freshman guard.

"Whenever I need a lift I just look at Jeff," Hill said. "He's always excited. That kind of gets everybody going."

In the two victories that propelled them into the Final Four, the Blue Devils have been helped by that combination of experience and youth. In the semifinal game against Marquette, Hill scored 22 points, including 16 in the second half, to break open a tight game.

It was Hill's defensive pressure that shut down Purdue's Robinson, holding him to just 13 points, his worst game of the season. But it was Capel who took over offensively in the second half and scored 15 of his 19 points. Capel scored 5 points in the span of two minutes to push Duke ahead, 37-32, and put the Bolleymakers on their heels.

"In the four days of the tournament, Jeff has handled himself like a veteran," Krzyzewski said. "I thought his performance against Purdue was one of the best I've seen at Duke."

## Robinson Is Top Player

The Associated Press

**WEST LAFAYETTE, Indiana** — Maybe Glenn Robinson would like to win the Naismith Award a second time.

The Purdue junior picked up the honor Sunday as the nation's top college basketball player and did his best to quiet speculation that he would pass up his final season of eligibility to turn pro. He has until May 15 to declare whether he will enter the June 29 National Basketball Association draft.

"I know it's hard to turn down money like that, but the money will be there when I want to leave," Robinson told CBS television after receiving the award.

Robinson led the nation with a 30.3 scoring average and also averaged more than 10 rebounds per game. Many project him as the top pick in the draft if he turns pro.

"Well, if I was the No. 1 pick now, then maybe I could be the No. 1 pick next year because, hopefully, my game will improve," he said with a laugh.

After the Bolleymakers were beaten 69-60 by Duke on Saturday in the NCAA Southeast Regional final, Robinson appeared angry when reporters asked whether he had played his last college game.

"Until I hold a press conference, no," he said. Robinson said he would not make any decision without talking to his parents and Purdue's coach, Gene Keady. "I'm going to just relax. I have a lot of time," he said. "If I stay that's fine."

The Naismith Award is the latest in a long list of awards for Robinson. He was a unanimous All-American, Big Ten player of the year, and holds the Big Ten's record for most points scored in a season (1,030).

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### INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 15)

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Making Guns Safer

WASHINGTON — It had to happen sooner or later. More people are now being killed by guns in the United States than by automobiles.

Safety officials in Washington are very concerned, and a meeting was held at the White House to discuss what to do about the situation.

Zerkin, chief of National Gun Safety, said, "Guns are unsafe as they are right now. I recommend that we put air bags on them."

"That could add a great deal to the price of a weapon. Besides, how do we know that air bags will prevent fatalities?" said Louise Webermacher of the Food and Drug Administration. "Our tests show that air bags on guns can save a person in only five out of 10 instances."

Zerkin asked, "What about seat belts? We could attach one to the barrel of the gun and you'd have to buckle up before the trigger would work."

Louise said, "Most people hate seat belts on their guns. They say it restricts them from firing at their target. I wouldn't be against bumpers on pistols so that when the gun goes off accidentally you don't smash up your entire hand."

Luger, a lobbyist with the Good Luck Gun Company, said, "We're willing to do anything to make guns more safe, except pay for it. The guns themselves are not unsafe, it's the people who use them that cause the accidents. What might solve the safety problem is a

collapsible pistol grip so that when the gun hits something, the handle automatically falls apart."

The group broke up for refreshments and then went back to work. They were joined by Horace Bates, an automobile expert.

"We experienced the same problem with auto safety as guns are now having — we kept injuring innocent people with our cars. So we decided to use reinforced steel so that when the auto hit somebody the person inside the car wouldn't get hurt."

Zerkin said, "That's not a bad idea. Why can't we make gun manufacturers add reinforced steel to the semiautomatic barrels? It would be cheaper than air bags and save thousands of lives."

Louise said, "It sounds good on paper. But most of the wounds from guns are around the neck. If we're talking safety for weapons, we have to deal with whiplash."

Luger, the gun representative, claimed that his industry was not responsible for whiplash from guns.

"If people would wear bullet-proof vests and drive low in their seats there wouldn't be so many accidents."

Zerkin told the group, "The president wants a report on this in the morning. The question we must resolve is, do we want air bags on our guns, or have them strapped to seat belts, or put stronger bumpers on them?"

Luger said, "If we do anything to make guns safer, it will raise their price and cost 10,000 jobs."

Louise added, "Then we recommend that the statistics stand as is. I don't see what the big deal is about guns killing more people than automobiles. No one complained when automobiles were No. 1."

Zerkin asked, "Has anyone ever thought of building a semiautomatic with front-wheel drive?"

Louise replied, "We haven't, but the Italian manufacturers tried it and discovered that they were no safer than a Uzi."

Luger warned everyone, "If you suggest air bags for guns, the National Rifle Association will go through the roof, and then nobody will get any money for the next election."

## The Comeback of John Frankenheimer

By Bernard Weinraub

LOS ANGELES — He was one of the top young directors of the 1960s, a craftsman who moved from television dramas to studio films that endure today, including "The Manchurian Candidate," "Birds of Prey," "Seven Days in May," "The Train" and "The Fixer."

Yet despite this formidable track record, John Frankenheimer, at 64, is now trying to pick up the pieces of a career that went awry.

"Do I miss doing the big Christmas picture for Paramount?" Frankenheimer said quietly. "Yes, of course I do. But television is a way of getting back to doing that. I have to rediscover myself, reinvent myself. And this is a way of doing that."

With unusual candor and without a trace of bitterness, Frankenheimer says he is hardly embarrassed about returning to television, the medium in which he began his career shortly after leaving the air force in early 1950s.

His new film, "Against the Wall," about the bloody prison riot in 1971 at the Attica Correctional Facility in upstate New York, will be shown on U.S. TV next month.

The film is based on the real-life experiences of a prison guard named Michael Smith. It stars Kyle MacLachlan as a somewhat innocent and well-meaning correctional officer taken hostage at Attica and facing a terrible ordeal, and Samuel L. Jackson, as a leader among the inmates.

The two develop an intense relationship and understanding of each other in the carnage of Attica.

The prison rebellion ended horrifically: 32 inmates and 10 guards who were hostages died.

Frankenheimer, seated in his Spanish-style home in Beverly Hills, said that the appeal of the script by Ron Hutchinson was its focus on the two men.

"It could have taken place anytime men are under life and death situations," he said. "I wanted to do a picture about two men facing the decisive moment of their lives."

The film does not deal in any substantive way with Governor Nelson Rockefeller's decision to send 1,500 state troopers, sheriff's deputies and prison guards storming into the prison. "That's not the picture I wanted to make," said Frankenheimer.

Sipping tea in his living room, Frankenheimer, tall and craggy-faced, discussed his career and Hollywood with unusual frankness. He said personal difficulties, including alcoholism, left him tormented for years and plagued his career.

"The 1980s were spent putting my life back together," he said. "But look, I don't want to cast myself as a victim in any way



At 64, Frankenheimer, who directed "The Manchurian Candidate," is now making TV films.

because I'm not. I've had a terrific career and a long run. And if you keep stepping up to the plate, sooner or later you get a hit. And sooner or later you get a home run. The important thing is to be resilient enough to keep stepping up to the plate."

And I'm stepping up to the plate. "I had a drinking problem," he said softly. "I also made a lot of bad choices. I straightened out in 1981. And from that day on I haven't had a drink."

Frankenheimer's films were a fusion of stylish action dramas ("The Train," "Black Sunday," "Grand Prix") and intimate psychological portraits ("The Ipcrime Connection," "The Manchurian Candidate").

But the combination of his personal difficulties and a decline in the number and quality of scripts he was offered led to a downhill professional slide.

And in recent years he has directed films that virtually disappeared at the box office. These include "Prophecy" in 1979, with Tia Shire, "The Challenge" in 1982, with Scott Glenn, "Dead Bang" in 1988, with Don Johnson, and "Year of the Gun" in 1991, with Andrew McCarthy and Sharon Stone.

"I know the system here and I know the way that I am going to get movies is to do good work," he said. "A lot of people who make the decisions now weren't born

when I was making some of my films." He shrugged and smiled. "You can't blame them. You have to do work that's good now."

Frankenheimer views his current work for TV as a career turning point. He is now directing a film about Francisco Mendes Filho, whose efforts to save the Brazilian rain forest led to his murder. The film stars Raul Julia as Mendes.

After this, Frankenheimer plans to undertake a project especially near his heart: a drama about Robert F. Kennedy, from the time of President John F. Kennedy's murder in 1963 to the former attorney general's assassination in 1968.

In some ways, Robert Kennedy's death played a significant role in Frankenheimer's troubled career. Frankenheimer developed a close friendship with Kennedy, and spent a good part of 1968 traveling with him during his presidential campaign.

Kennedy was, in fact, staying at Frankenheimer's home in Malibu when he visited Los Angeles on the last day of his life. Frankenheimer drove him to the Ambassador Hotel to celebrate his triumph in the California primary, and it was there that he was slain. The memories are still raw.

"He wanted me up there on the podium with him, but I said I didn't think this was the kind of image he wanted — a movie

director beside him on the night of the primary," Frankenheimer recalled.

"It was a tremendous sense of loss," Frankenheimer said haltingly. "I had spent my life dealing with make-believe. And here was somebody trying to make a huge difference in people's lives. I was really left very disillusioned, and went through a period of deep depression."

Frankenheimer moved to France for about five years, took cooking classes as an escape and eventually directed some films, including "The Ipcrime Connection" with Lee Marvin, Fredric March, Robert Ryan and Jeff Bridges, and "The French Connection II" with Gene Hackman.

But he said Kennedy's death, his own personal problems and the disappointing audience response to "Black Sunday," his 1977 film about terrorists at the Super Bowl, deepened his depression.

"Everyone thought that film would make money like 'Jaws,'" he said. "It got good reviews, but it didn't go through the roof." After that, he said, "my drinking problem got bad."

But Frankenheimer remains upbeat. Pouring another cup of tea, he said: "I don't think I've been shortchanged at all. I'm not bitter. I've had a wonderful life, traveled places I never would have gone. I feel I'm on an upswing. I do think I'm a very lucky guy."

## PEOPLE

## Box Office Is Mobbed For Streisand Concerts

The luckiest people in the world? The chance to see Barbra Streisand in concert was irresistible to thousands as they stood in long lines at box offices and tied up telephone circuits trying to reserve tickets. Demand for tickets to her 12-show U.S. concert tour — her first in 22 years — was so great that six shows were added, and all 18 sold out in less than an hour, an estimated 250,000 tickets at prices ranging from \$50 to \$350. The first U.S. show will be in Washington on May 10. Streisand will have four London concerts, beginning April 20.

Elegance is back, declared the fashion consultant Eleanor Lambert in releasing her 1994 best-dressed list. The women honored for 1994 include the actress Sharon Stone, the comedian Joan Rivers and a sprinkling of European nobility — Princess Caroline of Monaco, for example. In the men's category: the actor Denzel Washington, Andrew Lawrence, son of the designer Ralph Lauren, and Pat Riley, coach of the New York Knicks.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. and his wife, Emily Black, have divorced in the Dominican Republic, a newspaper there reported. Kennedy and Black married in 1982 and separated in 1992. They have two children.

The Kennedy Center in Washington announced Monday the appointment of Leonard Slatkin, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, to succeed Mstislav Rostropovich as director of the National Symphony Orchestra.

Amy Carter, 26, daughter of former President Jimmy Carter, has set the date for her marriage to Michael Antonucci as May 28, at an outdoor ceremony at the National Ornamental Metal Museum in Memphis, Tennessee.

Loni Anderson has a new man in her life, after her well-publicized divorce from Burt Reynolds: Geoff Brown, a Los Angeles lawyer.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4 & 15

## WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



**North America**  
The Northeast will be chilly and dry later this week. Cold weather will funnel southward from Ontario through the Great Lakes states. Mid weather will surge eastward from Denver at midweek, reaching Kansas City Thursday and Chicago by Friday. Phoenix will have dry, warm weather all week.

**Europe**  
Very strong winds will sweep across Ireland and northern Great Britain Wednesday and across the rest of Great Britain Wednesday night. Bursts of heavy rain will accompany the strong winds. Paris through Frankfurt and Berlin will have dry, mild weather Wednesday, then showers by Thursday.

**Middle East**  
Dry, mild weather will prevail through Friday. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia

City	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Bangkok	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Beijing	72/82	72/82	58/68	1	SE 10-15
Hong Kong	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Manila	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
New Delhi	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Singapore	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Tokyo	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15

Africa

City	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Accra	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Algiers	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Cairo	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Harare	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Johannesburg	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Nairobi	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Tripoli	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15

North America

City	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Albuquerque	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Alaska	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Boston	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Chicago	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Denver	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Houston	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Los Angeles	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Madrid	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Manila	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Memphis	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Montreal	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
New York	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Phoenix	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Portland	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
San Francisco	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Seattle	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Toronto	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15
Washington	82/88	82/88	76/82	1	SE 10-15

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- 11 "Honest" fellow
- 14 Where Gauguin visited van Gogh
- 15 Funnyman O'Brien
- 16 Bloodshot
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- 19 Chang's Siamese twin
- 20 Brand of lemon-flavored drink
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- 22 Koch and Wynn
- 24 Pampering, for short
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- 27 Gambaldi in Genoa?
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- 36 Subject for a supermarket tab
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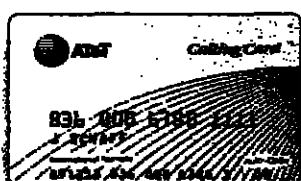
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